

This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

#### Usage guidelines

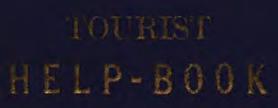
Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + Refrain from automated querying Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

#### **About Google Book Search**

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at http://books.google.com/



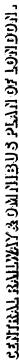
TOR

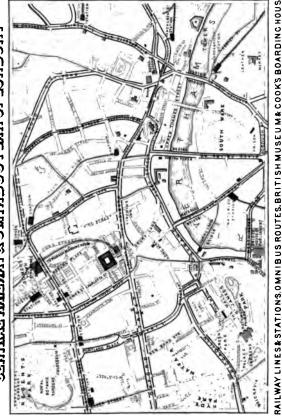
EGYPT. PALESTINE,

de. de





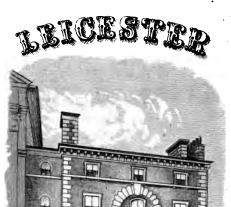




RAILWAY LINES&STATIONS.OMNIBUS ROUTES.BRITISH MUSEU M& COOK'S BOARDING HOUSE MARKED IN RED









# FAMILIES

# Gommercial Gentlemen,

(ADJOINING THE TEMPERANCE HALL.)
63, GRANBY STREET.

Soft Sergical Little g

# MOW READY,

# DR. W. H. RUSSELL AND CONSUL LEVER

(OF TRIESTE)

# ON COOK'S TOURISTS.

# LETTERS

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE

### PRINCE OF WALES

AND TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE

### EARL OF CLARENDON,

HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS;

In reply to numerous mis-statements and calumnies on Mr. Cook and his Tourist Parties, contained in Dr. Russell's *Diary in the East* (Dedicated to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales), and in Papers by "Cornelius O'Dowd" (CHARLES LEVER) in *Blackwood's Magazine*.

## BY THOMAS COOK,

CORROBORATED BY NUMEROUS EASTERN AND ITALIAN TOURISTS.

PRICE ONE SHILLING; by Post, 1s. 2d.

#### LONDON:

COOK'S TOURIST OFFICE, 98, FLEET STREET,

AND ALL BOOKSELLERS AND NEWS-AGENTS.



### HELP-BOOK

FOR

# TRAVELLERS TO THE EAST;

INCLUDING

EGYPT, PALESTINE, TURKEY,
GREECE AND ITALY.



BY

THE REV. JABEZ BURNS, D.D.,



WITH TOURIST ARRANGEMENTS BY

THOMAS COOK.

#### LONDON:

PUBLISHED AT COOK'S TOURIST OFFICE, 98, FLEET STREET.

Sold at the Tourist Offices, 43, Piccadilly, Manchester; 63, Granby Street, Leicester; 22, Galerie du Roi, Brussels; 12, Friedrich Wilhelm Strasse, Cologne; and at the London and New York Hotel, Place du Havre, Parls.

Agents for Egypt: DAVID ROBERTSON & Co., Grand Square, Alexandria.

MAY BE HAD, TO ORDER, OF ALL BOOKSELLERS.

1870.

203. f. 233.



# CONTENTS.

|                                 |          |              |                    |         | Page   |
|---------------------------------|----------|--------------|--------------------|---------|--------|
| Introduction                    | •••      | •••          | •••                | •••     | I      |
| MAP OF THE SUEZ CANAL           | •••      | •••          | •••                | •••     | 16     |
| Map of the Nile                 | •••      | •••          | •••                | •••     | 17     |
| Map of the Holy Land            | •••      | •••          | •••                | •••     | 63     |
| MAP OF COOK'S TOURS TO E        | GYPT,    | THE NILI     | E, PALES           | TINE,   |        |
| Turkey, Greece, &c.             |          | •••          | •••                | •••     | 161    |
| FIF                             | est Div  | ision.       |                    |         |        |
| SUEZ CANAL :- Special Voyage    | e to Po  | rt Said, Isı | nailia, an         | d Suez  | 3      |
| Observations on the Opening of  | the Sue  | z Canal      | •••                |         | 8      |
| The Future of the Suez Canal    |          |              | •••                |         | 14     |
| EGYPT :- The Nile-Climate-      | -Mahon   | nedans—D     | ervish <b>es</b> — | -Copts  |        |
| -Druses-Maronites               |          |              |                    |         | 17-20  |
| Alexandria: —Cleopatra's Nee    | dle—Po   | mpey's P     | illar—Re           | ligious |        |
| Associations—Conveyances-       |          |              |                    |         | 21-24  |
| Additional Notes :- Population  | of Ale   | kandria—B    | ritish Cor         | ısulate |        |
| -Deaconesses' Hospital          |          |              |                    |         | 03-205 |
| Cairo :- Heliopolis-the infant  | Moses-   | —the babe    | Jesus-C            | limate  | 24-26  |
| The Pyramids :- Their Age an    |          |              |                    |         | 26-27  |
| THE NILE TRIP, up and down      |          |              |                    |         | ·      |
| the First Cataract-Antæo        | polis—7  | Thebes, the  | wonder             | of the  |        |
| world—Esneh—Sculptures          | — Hiero  | glyphics-    | -Napoleoi          | n—the   |        |
| Rosetta Stone                   |          |              |                    |         | 28-34  |
| The Pleasures of the Nile Voy   | age :—C  | Carey's four | months'            | trip in |        |
| a dahabeeh-Descriptions of      | the Ni   | le and its b | anks               |         | 35-37  |
| Arrangements for the Nile Voy   | age :—I  | Form of C    | ontract w          | ith the |        |
| Dragoman                        |          |              |                    |         | 37     |
| Distances of Places on the Nile |          |              |                    |         | 39     |
| Divinities of Egypt             |          |              | •••                |         | 40     |
| Chief Places on the Ascent of   | f the Ni | le :—Benis   | ooef—Mi            | nieh—   |        |
| Akhmin-Abydos-Dender            | a—Lux    | or           | •••                |         | 41-43  |
| Thebes-Luxor-Karnak, &c.        |          |              |                    |         | 43-47  |
| The Wonders of the Nile-Itin    | erary of | the Nile 7   | Cour               |         | 48-49  |
|                                 |          |              |                    |         | 50     |
| Egyptian Mythology, Astronom    | ny, Geo  | metry, &c.   | •••                | •••     | 51-53  |
| Temples, Palaces, &c. : - Me    | mphis -  | – Beni-hass  | san — Ass          | sioot—  |        |
| Girgeh - the Shadoof - I        | Dendera- | —Thebes–     | -Karnak-           | -Mas-   |        |
| sive Architecture - Remo        | val of   | Monolith     | s — Mecl           | ıanical |        |
| Knowledge of ancient Egyp       | tians    |              |                    |         | 54-61  |

#### CONTENTS.

|  | Page       |
|--|------------|
| Departure from Egypt   | 6 <b>1</b> |
| THE HOLY LAND:—Port Said to Palestine—Jaffa                  | 63         |
| Coast Route from Jaffa to Beyrout :- Cæsarea-Mount Carmel-   |            |
| Acre—Tyre—Sarfa (Serepta)—Sidon (Saida)                      | 64-66      |
| Route from Jaffa to Jerusalem:-Jaffa, or Joppa-Plains of     |            |
| Ramleh, the supposed Arimathea—Latin Convent—Ashdod—         |            |
| Gath-Lydda-Valley of Ajalon-Kirjath-Jearim-Valley of         |            |
| Elah—David and Goliath—Emmaus—Tomb of Samuel—                |            |
| first view of Jerusalem                                      | 67-70      |
| JERUSALEM—its Rise, Glory, Apostacy, and Fall—the Sacred     |            |
| Places—Tour of the City                                      | 71-74      |
| Population of Jerusalem:—Religious Sects                     | 75         |
| Civil and Military Government                                | 76         |
| Courts of Justice-Christian Institutions-Missions-Schools-   |            |
| Hospitals  | 76-78      |
| Hebrew Christian Mutual Aid Society, Jerusalem               | 78         |
| French and Austrian Posts                                    | 80         |
| Rainfall at Jerusalem, in 1867-8                             | 81         |
| Hotels, &c., in Jerusalem                                    | 18         |
| Chief Places and Objects of Interest in Jerusalem: Mosque of |            |
| Omar—Church of the Holy Sepulchre—Well of En-rogel—          |            |
| Pillar of Absalom-Tomb of Zacharias-Tombs of the Kings       |            |
| and Judges-Gethsemane-Cemeteries-Mount of Olives-            |            |
| Tower of David-Pools of Bethsaida, Siloam, and Valley of     |            |
| Gihon-Hill of Evil Counsel-Gates of Jerusalem-Place of       |            |
| Wailing, &c  | 82-85      |
| From Jerusalem to the Jordan and Dead Sea, and back:-        |            |
| Bethany-Jericho-Gilgal-The Jordan-The Dead Sea-              |            |
| Convent of Mar-Saba—City of Bethlehem—Christ's Nativity      |            |
| -Rachel-Boaz and Ruth-Well of David                          | 85-92      |
| From Jerusalem to Solomon's Pools, Hebron, &c. :Convent of   |            |
| Elijah—Tomb of Rachel—Solomon's Pools—Hebron                 | 92-93      |
| From Jerusalem to Samaria and Nazareth:-Gibea of Saul-       |            |
| Bethel-Shiloh-Sinjil-Jacob's Well-Tomb of Joseph-            |            |
| Mounts Ebal and Gerizim-Samaritan Temple-Nablous, or         |            |
| Shechem-City of Samaria-Jenin-Plains of Esdrælon, or         |            |
| Valley of Jezreel and Plain of Megiddo—Jezreel—Gilboa—       |            |
| Endor-Nain-Mount Tabor-Shunem-Nazareth-the Holy              |            |
| Family   | 94-100     |
| From Nazareth to Cana, Tiberias, Lake of Galilee, &c., to    |            |
| Damasous - Cana of Calilea Tiberias The Lake or Sea of       |            |

...

... 166-172

stantinople to Trieste, Venice, &c.

#### CONTENTS.

| Estimated Expenses of these Tours  |  |         |              |          |         | Page |  |  |  |
|--|--|---------|--------------|----------|---------|------|--|--|--|
| Meat, Drink, and Clothing       179         Baggage, Washing, &c.       182         Passports—Money       184         Fire-arms, &c.       185         Books and Miscellaneous Articles       187         Diet and Medicines       188         Eastern Postal Arrangements       192         Rates of Postage to Egypt, Palestine, Constantinople, Italy, &c.       193         Departure of Steamers       194         Corresponding Agencies       196         Hotel Accommodation in the East       197         Outlines of Tours and Itineraries       199         Additional Arrangements       202         Tours in Italy—Additional Notes       203         Education in the East       205         In Memoriam       207         An Old Prophecy Fulfilled       208         HELP-BOOK ADVERTISER.         Cook's Hotels in London and Leicester (with Plan)       Front of Cover         Dr. W. H. Russell and Consul Lever, on Cook's Tourists       Do.         Cook's Tours to the Four Quarters of the Globe       209         Books, Photographs, &c., Alexandria       211-212         Photographs and Alethoscopes, Venice       213         London and New York Hotel, Paris       214         Hotel de Londres | Estimated Expenses of these Tou                                  | rs      |              | •••      | •••     | 173  |  |  |  |
| Baggage, Washing, &c.       182         Passports—Money        184         Fire-arms, &c.        185         Books and Miscellaneous Articles        187         Diet and Medicines           Eastern Postal Arrangements           Departure of Steamers           Corresponding Agencies            Hotel Accommodation in the East             Corresponding Agencies <t< td=""><td>Social and Pecuniary Advantages</td><td>•••</td><td>175</td></t<>   | Social and Pecuniary Advantages                                  | •••     | 175          |          |         |      |  |  |  |
| Passports—Money         184         Fire-arms, &c          185         Books and Miscellaneous Articles          187         Diet and Medicines          192         Rates of Postage to Egypt, Palestine, Constantinople, Italy, &c.       193         Departure of Steamers          194         Corresponding Agencies           196         Hotel Accommodation in the East  |  |         | •••          | •••      | •••     | 179  |  |  |  |
| Fire-arms, &c        185         Books and Miscellaneous Articles        187         Diet and Medicines        188         Eastern Postal Arrangements        192         Rates of Postage to Egypt, Palestine, Constantinople, Italy, &c.       193         Departure of Steamers        194         Corresponding Agencies        196         Hotel Accommodation in the East        197         Outlines of Tours and Itineraries        197         Outlines of Tours and Itineraries        202         Tours in Italy—Additional Notes        203         Education in the East        205         In Memoriam        205         In Memoriam        207         An Old Prophecy Fulfilled        208         HELP-Book Advertiser.         Cook's Hotels in London and Leicester (with Plan)       Front of Cover         Dr. W. H. Russell and Consul Lever, on Cook's Tourists       Do.         Cook's Tours to the Four Quarters of the Globe       209         Books, Photographs, &c., Alexandria        211  | 00 0 .   | •••     | •••          | •••      | •••     | 182  |  |  |  |
| Books and Miscellaneous Articles   | Passports—Money  | •••     | •••          | •••      | •••     | 184  |  |  |  |
| Diet and Medicines         188         Eastern Postal Arrangements         192         Rates of Postage to Egypt, Palestine, Constantinople, Italy, &c.       193         Departure of Steamers         194         Corresponding Agencies         196         Hotel Accommodation in the East         197         Outlines of Tours and Itineraries         199         Additional Arrangements         202         Tours in Italy—Additional Notes         203         Education in the East          205         In Memoriam          207         An Old Prophecy Fulfilled          208         HELP-Book Advertiser.         Cook's Hotels in London and Leicester (with Plan)        Front of Cover         Dr. W. H. Russell and Consul Lever, on Cook's Tourists       Do.       Do.         Cook's Tours to the Four Quarters of the Globe        209         Books For Tourists            Cook's T  | •  |         | •••          | •••      | •••     | 185  |  |  |  |
| Eastern Postal Arrangements  | Books and Miscellaneous Articles                                 | · · · · | •••          | •••      | •••     | 187  |  |  |  |
| Rates of Postage to Egypt, Palestine, Constantinople, Italy, &c.       193         Departure of Steamers         194         Corresponding Agencies         196         Hotel Accommodation in the East         197         Outlines of Tours and Itineraries         199         Additional Arrangements         202         Tours in Italy—Additional Notes         203         Education in the East          205         In Memoriam          207         An Old Prophecy Fulfilled          207         An Old Prophecy Fulfilled          208         HELP-Book Advertiser.         Cook's Hotels in London and Leicester (with Plan)        Front of Cover         Dr. W. H. Russell and Consul Lever, on Cook's Tourists       Do.       Do.         Cook's Tours to the Four Quarters of the Globe        209         Books For Tourists             Books, Photographs, &c., Alexandria  | Diet and Medicines   | •••     | •••          | •••      | •••     | 188  |  |  |  |
| Departure of Steamers  | Eastern Postal Arrangements                                      | •••     | •••          | •••      | •••     | 192  |  |  |  |
| Corresponding Agencies   | Rates of Postage to Egypt, Pale                                  | stine,  | Constantino  | ple, Ita | ly, &c. | 193  |  |  |  |
| Hotel Accommodation in the East  | Departure of Steamers  | •••     | •••          | •••      | •••     | 194  |  |  |  |
| Outlines of Tours and Itineraries        199         Additional Arrangements        202         Tours in Italy—Additional Notes        203         Education in the East         205         In Memoriam         207         An Old Prophecy Fulfilled         208         HELP-BOOK ADVERTISER.         Cook's Hotels in London and Leicester (with Plan)        Front of Cover         Dr. W. H. Russell and Consul Lever, on Cook's Tourists       Do.       209         BOOKS FOR TOURISTS         210         BOOKS, Photographs, &c., Alexandria         211-212         Photographs and Alethoscopes, Venice         213         London and New York Hotel, Paris         214         Hotel des Etats-Unis, Paris, (with Plan)         215         Hotel de Londres, Paris          216         Hotels at Dijon—Giessbach—Bâle          217         Swan Hotel, Lucerne <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>•••</td><td>•••</td><td>•••</td><td>196</td></td<>   |  |         | •••          | •••      | •••     | 196  |  |  |  |
| Additional Arrangements  | Hotel Accommodation in the East                                  | st      | •••          | •••      | •••     | 197  |  |  |  |
| Tours in Italy—Additional Notes  | •  | •••     | •••          | •••      | •••     | 199  |  |  |  |
| Education in the East  | Additional Arrangements  | •••     | •••          | •••      | •••     | 202  |  |  |  |
| In Memoriam  | Tours in Italy—Additional Notes                                  | s       | •••          | •••      | •••     | 203  |  |  |  |
| An Old Prophecy Fulfilled  | Education in the East  |         |              | •••      | •••     | 205  |  |  |  |
| HELP-BOOK ADVERTISER.   Cook's Hotels in London and Leicester (with Plan)   Front of Cover Dr. W. H. Russell and Consul Lever, on Cook's Tourists   Do.   Cook's Tourists To THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE     209 BOOKS FOR TOURISTS           210 Books, Photographs, &c., Alexandria       211-212 Photographs and Alethoscopes, Venice       211-212 London and New York Hotel, Paris       214 Hotel des Etats-Unis, Paris, (with Plan)     215 Hotel de Londres, Paris   ,     216 Hotels at Dijon—Giessbach—Bâle       217 Swan Hotel, Lucerne       218 Hotels at Geneva—Fribourg—Zurich     218 Hotels at Geneva—Fribourg—Zurich     219 Do.   Bellinzona—Arona—Pisa     220 Do.   Rome—Naples—Brindisi—Heidelberg     221 Do.   Cologne—Antwerp—Amsterdam     222 Keith Johnston's Atlases, &c.       223 Keith Johnston's Atlases, &c.         224   | In Memoriam  | •••     | :            | •••      | •••     | 207  |  |  |  |
| Cook's Hotels in London and Leicester (with Plan)       Front of Cover         Dr. W. H. Russell and Consul Lever, on Cook's Tourists       Do.         COOK'S TOURS TO THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE       209         BOOKS FOR TOURISTS           Books, Photographs, &c., Alexandria           Photographs and Alethoscopes, Venice           London and New York Hotel, Paris           Hotel des Etats-Unis, Paris, (with Plan)        215         Hotel de Londres, Paris       ,        216         Hotels at Dijon—Giessbach—Bâle         217         Swan Hotel, Lucerne         218         Hotels at Geneva—Fribourg—Zurich         219         Do. Bellinzona—Arona—Pisa         220         Do. Rome—Naples—Brindisi—Heidelberg         221         Do. Cologne—Antwerp—Amsterdam         223         Keith Johnston's Atlases, &c.   | An Old Prophecy Fulfilled  | •••     | •••          | • • •    | •••     | 208  |  |  |  |
| Dr. W. H. Russell and Consul Lever, on Cook's Tourists         Do.           COOK'S TOURS TO THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE  | Help-Bo  | ок А:   | DVERTISER.   |          |         |      |  |  |  |
| COOK'S TOURS TO THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE       209         BOOKS FOR TOURISTS         210         Books, Photographs, &c., Alexandria         211-212         Photographs and Alethoscopes, Venice         213         London and New York Hotel, Paris         214         Hotel des Etats-Unis, Paris, (with Plan)        215         Hotel de Londres, Paris       ,        216         Hotels at Dijon—Giessbach—Bâle         217         Swan Hotel, Lucerne         218         Hotels at Geneva—Fribourg—Zurich         219         Do.       Bellinzona—Arona—Pisa         220         Do.       Rome—Naples—Brindisi—Heidelberg        221         Do.       Cologne—Antwerp—Amsterdam        222         Do.       Edinburgh—Glasgow—Aberdeen        223         Keith Johnston's Atlases, &c.   | Cook's Hotels in London and Leicester (with Plan) Front of Cover |         |              |          |         |      |  |  |  |
| BOOKS FOR TOURISTS        210         Books, Photographs, &c., Alexandria        211-212         Photographs and Alethoscopes, Venice        213         London and New York Hotel, Paris        214         Hotel des Etats-Unis, Paris, (with Plan)        215         Hotel de Londres, Paris       ,,        216         Hotels at Dijon—Giessbach—Bâle        217         Swan Hotel, Lucerne        218         Hotels at Geneva—Fribourg—Zurich        219         Do.       Bellinzona—Arona—Pisa        220         Do.       Rome—Naples—Brindisi—Heidelberg        221         Do.       Cologne—Antwerp—Amsterdam        222         Do.       Edinburgh—Glasgow—Aberdeen        223         Keith Johnston's Atlases, &c.         224   | Dr. W. H. Russell and Consul Le                                  | ever, o | n Cook's Tou | ırists   | Do.     |      |  |  |  |
| Books, Photographs, &c., Alexandria  | Cook's Tours to the Four (                                       | QUAR'   | TERS OF THE  | GLOB     | E       | 209  |  |  |  |
| Photographs and Alethoscopes, Venice        213         London and New York Hotel, Paris        214         Hotel des Etats-Unis, Paris, (with Plan)        215         Hotel de Londres, Paris       ,,        216         Hotels at Dijon—Giessbach—Bâle        217         Swan Hotel, Lucerne         218         Hotels at Geneva—Fribourg—Zurich        219         Do.       Bellinzona—Arona—Pisa        220         Do.       Rome—Naples—Brindisi—Heidelberg        221         Do.       Cologne—Antwerp—Amsterdam        222         Do.       Edinburgh—Glasgow—Aberdeen        223         Keith Johnston's Atlases, &c.         224   | BOOKS FOR TOURISTS   |         |              |          | •••     | 210  |  |  |  |
| London and New York Hotel, Paris        214         Hotel des Etats-Unis, Paris, (with Plan)        215         Hotel de Londres, Paris       ,,        216         Hotels at Dijon—Giessbach—Bâle        217         Swan Hotel, Lucerne         218         Hotels at Geneva—Fribourg—Zurich        219         Do. Bellinzona—Arona—Pisa        220         Do. Rome—Naples—Brindisi—Heidelberg        221         Do. Cologne—Antwerp—Amsterdam        222         Do. Edinburgh—Glasgow—Aberdeen        223         Keith Johnston's Atlases, &c.         224   | Books, Photographs, &c., Alexan                                  | ndria   |              | •••      | 211     | -212 |  |  |  |
| Hotel des Etats-Unis, Paris, (with Plan)        215         Hotel de Londres, Paris         216         Hotels at Dijon—Giessbach—Bâle         217         Swan Hotel, Lucerne          218         Hotels at Geneva—Fribourg—Zurich         229         Do.       Bellinzona—Arona—Pisa         220         Do.       Rome—Naples—Brindisi—Heidelberg         221         Do.       Cologne—Antwerp—Amsterdam         222         Do.       Edinburgh—Glasgow—Aberdeen         223         Keith Johnston's Atlases, &c.           224  | Photographs and Alethoscopes,                                    | Venice  | <b>:</b>     |          | •••     | 213  |  |  |  |
| Hotel de Londres, Paris       ,,        216         Hotels at Dijon—Giessbach—Bâle        217         Swan Hotel, Lucerne         218         Hotels at Geneva—Fribourg—Zurich         219         Do.       Bellinzona—Arona—Pisa         220         Do.       Rome—Naples—Brindisi—Heidelberg        221         Do.       Cologne—Antwerp—Amsterdam        222         Do.       Edinburgh—Glasgow—Aberdeen        223         Keith Johnston's Atlases, &c.          224  | London and New York Hotel, F                                     | aris    | •••          |          | •••     | 214  |  |  |  |
| Hotels at Dijon—Giessbach—Bâle        217         Swan Hotel, Lucerne         218         Hotels at Geneva—Fribourg—Zurich        219         Do.       Bellinzona—Arona—Pisa        220         Do.       Rome—Naples—Brindisi—Heidelberg        221         Do.       Cologne—Antwerp—Amsterdam        222         Do.       Edinburgh—Glasgow—Aberdeen        223         Keith Johnston's Atlases, &c.         224   | Hotel des Etats-Unis, Paris, (wi                                 | ith Pla | an)          |          | •••     | 215  |  |  |  |
| Swan Hotel, Lucerne        218         Hotels at Geneva—Fribourg—Zurich        219         Do.       Bellinzona—Arona—Pisa        220         Do.       Rome—Naples—Brindisi—Heidelberg        221         Do.       Cologne—Antwerp—Amsterdam        222         Do.       Edinburgh—Glasgow—Aberdeen        223         Keith Johnston's Atlases, &c.         224  | Hotel de Londres, Paris  | ,,      |              | •••      | •••     | 216  |  |  |  |
| Hotels at Geneva—Fribourg—Zurich        219         Do.       Bellinzona—Arona—Pisa        220         Do.       Rome—Naples—Brindisi—Heidelberg        221         Do.       Cologne—Antwerp—Amsterdam        222         Do.       Edinburgh—Glasgow—Aberdeen        223         Keith Johnston's Atlases, &c.          224  | Hotels at Dijon-Giessbach-Ba                                     | ile     |              | •••      | •••     | 217  |  |  |  |
| Do.       Bellinzona—Arona—Pisa        220         Do.       Rome—Naples—Brindisi—Heidelberg        221         Do.       Cologne—Antwerp—Amsterdam         222         Do.       Edinburgh—Glasgow—Aberdeen         223         Keith Johnston's Atlases, &c.          224  | Swan Hotel, Lucerne  |         | •••          |          | •••     | 218  |  |  |  |
| Do.       Bellinzona—Arona—Pisa         220         Do.       Rome—Naples—Brindisi—Heidelberg        221         Do.       Cologne—Antwerp—Amsterdam         222         Do.       Edinburgh—Glasgow—Aberdeen         223         Keith Johnston's Atlases, &c.          224   | Hotels at Geneva—Fribourg—Z                                      | urich   | •••          |          | •••     | 219  |  |  |  |
| Do.       Rome—Naples—Brindisi—Heidelberg        221         Do.       Cologne—Antwerp—Amsterdam         222         Do.       Edinburgh—Glasgow—Aberdeen         223         Keith Johnston's Atlases, &c.          224   | 3  |         |              |          | •••     | -    |  |  |  |
| Do.       Cologne—Antwerp—Amsterdam        222         Do.       Edinburgh—Glasgow—Aberdeen         223         Keith Johnston's Atlases, &c.          224   | Do. Rome-Naples-Brind  | lisi—I  |              |          | •••     | 221  |  |  |  |
| Do.       Edinburgh—Glasgow—Aberdeen        223         Keith Johnston's Atlases, &c          224  | -  |         | _            |          |         | 222  |  |  |  |
| Keith Johnston's Atlases, &c 224   | •  |         |              |          | •••     | 223  |  |  |  |
|  | 3 3  |         |              |          |         | •    |  |  |  |
|  |  |         |              | ice      | End of  |      |  |  |  |

### INTRODUCTION.

UR Help-Book to Tourists in the East is not designed to supersede the many exhaustive works available to the traveller, such as the valuable volumes of

Murray, Wrankmore, &c; but to present, in a portable and condensed form, such information as may assist in the way of reference and direction from place to place. It is intended, too, to keep before the tourist the objects of chief interest, and help him to see them with convenience and dispatch. No traveller can read elaborate books on his daily journeys, and do justice to the ever-varying objects worthy of his observa-If he can be reminded on his way of what can and ought to be seen, then the larger Works may help him to fill up his note-book as he reaches the resting places on his tour. Before we undertook the Eastern visit, we had consulted Old Maundrell, Lamartine, Robinson, Thompson, Bonar, Wainwright, Wortabet, Churton, Aveling, Morris, Lowth, Morehead, Lord Lindsay, Farley, Captain Briggs, Rhind, Kelly, Fisk, Wallace, Herschell, Gadsby, Young, Dupuis, Fetridge, Mrs. Harvey, Swift, Napier, Smith, Dr. Park, Rabbi J. Schwartz, and the recent invaluable work of Dr. Tristram. Since our return, we have read with deep interest, Lewin's "Jerusalem," Mills' "Three Months in Nablous," Dean Stanley's works, &c. We have availed ourselves of all such ideas and suggestions as might make this small and unpretentious book practically useful. The route indicated in these pages, as may be seen in our introductory outlines, is via Paris, Macon, Mont Cenis, Turin, Bologna, and Ancona, Then by Italian Steamers to Alexandria; by to Brindisi. rail to Cairo, the Pyramids, and by rail again to Alexandria: or via Ismailia and the Suez Canal to Port Said. Then by Steamer to Jaffa, where tent-life and horse travel begin, and so via Ramleh, valley of Ajalon, Kirjath-Jearim, Emmaus, etc., to Jerusalem. From Jerusalem by Bethany and the Jordan to the Dead Sea; returning by Mar-Saba and Bethlehem to A détour may be made to Solomon's Pools, Terusalem. Hebron, etc. Leaving Jerusalem, via Bethel, (Sinjil) Shiloh, to Jacob's Well and Nablous. Thence by the City of Samaria, Jenin, Plains of Esdrælon, Jezreel, and Shunem, to Onward by Cana, to Tiberias and the Sea of Galilee, with its surrounding places and sites. Thence by Magdala to Banias (the ancient Cæsarea Philippi), the source of the Jordan, and on to Damascus. From Damascus to the ruins of Baalbec, and over Lebanon to Beyrout. Cedars should be visited towards the end of May.) And now by first-class Steamers to Cyprus, Rhodes, in sight of Patmos, By Rail to the ruins of Ephesus. etc., to Smyrna. Steamer again through the Dardanelles and the Sea of Marmora to Constantinople. Then a rich day's treat down the Bosphorus to the Black Sea, and back. By Steamer to Syra (with détour to Athens), in sight of Navarino, etc., to Corfu, and up the Adriatic to Trieste, or Venice. Thence via Milan, the Splugen, Zurich, Bâle, etc., to Paris, and home; or by other routes, via the Rhine, Antwerp, Rotterdam, etc.; or through the valley of the Rhone, to Geneva, Paris, etc. sons not able to bear the horse-riding and tent-life in Palestine, may go from Jaffa to Jerusalem and back by omnibus, and then by sea to Beyrout, and go to Damascus and back by diligence, of course avoiding the other parts of the route we In our tour, we had several ladies—one have indicated. seventy years of age, another sixty-seven, and an invalid young lady. We think, therefore, with care and good dragomans, most persons may accomplish the whole without grave inconvenience.

PADDINGTON.

17, PORTRUS ROAD

### HELP-BOOK

FOR

# TRAVELLERS TO THE EAST.

### THE SUEZ CANAL.

INCE the Egyptian section of this Help-Book, commencing on page 17, was in type, the great problem of the Suez Canal has been solved, and a spirit of indomitable energy and unyielding perseverance has crowned with victory the name and the work of M. de Lesseps. revolution which this great achievement must effect on the tourist arrangements of Egypt and Palestine, suggests the propriety of inserting an additional map, accompanied by a few special notes relative to the new route; and it seems most natural to prefix this short chapter to the itineraries and descriptions of Egyptian and Palestinian routes, cities and places of historic interest. The tourist arrangements designed for the first sixteen pages of this book will be transferred to the terminal sections of the volume, to make way for a few observations on the new way between the two seas, and the improved facilities for travelling between Egypt and Palestine.

With the view of assuring himself of the practicability of the new route as a line of tourist travel, Mr. Cook made a special voyage to Port Said and Suez, to be present at the opening ceremonies, and to forecast a scheme of future arrangements. Hitherto, assuming that parties leaving England, or other European States, designed first to visit Egypt and then Palestine, the general course was to make direct for Alexandria, proceed from thence to Cairo, the Pyramids, and other parts of Lower Egypt, and perhaps the Nile. Some would go on to Suez, and would probably extend their tour

over the great Desert to Sinai; and in returning, the choice was open to them of travelling on through the sands of the Desert to the south of Palestine, or returning from Suez by • railway to Alexandria, and then taking steamer for Jaffa, or some other Syrian port. It was impossible to cross the Isthmus of Suez and reach Syria by the old Kantara road, without the endurance of a most toilsome camel ride of some fifteen days from Cairo or Suez to Jerusalem. But if any now wish to travel direct from the Land of Goshen to the Hill of Zion, the journey from the Kantara crossing of the Suez Canal is reduced to about six days, and by the facilities of the railway and the regular Tourist Steamers on the Canal, it is possible to reach Kantara from Suez, Cairo, Alexandria, or Port Said, in a day. Thus is the journey through the Desert reduced more than one half.

But there is a much easier and more expeditious way of reaching the chief cities of Palestine, and at the same time of adding greatly to the interest of an Eastern Tour. Entering at Alexandria, the whole of Lower Egypt may be visited, a trip may be made up the Nile and back to Cairo, Suez can be visited, and the Desert may be crossed to Sinai (though that extension requires the best part of a winter season), and then a steamboat trip may be taken over the Suez Canal, calling by the way at Ismailia, finally landing at Port Said, and there taking one of the numerous coasting Steamers bound for Jaffa—a sea voyage of eight to ten hours; but always subject to the possibility of not being able to land at Jaffa, in which case the voyage might have to be continued along the coast to Carmel, Acre, or Beyrout. This route can, of course, be taken either way, the whole arrangement being reversed by those who choose first to visit Palestine.

The map which we have had prepared for showing the Suez Canal, indicates the chief points of interest *en route* between the two seas. 'Tis true there are not many objects of attrac-

tion to arrest the attention of the voyagers over the Canal; the historical associations are not very clearly defined, and the way that Joseph and Mary, with the child Jesus, fled to Egypt from the murderous designs of Herod, may not, with absolute certainty, be delineated; but no intelligent observer can pass over this highway of the combined waters of two seas without being interested in noting the engineering difficulties that have been conquered, and the more obstructive prejudices and objections which have been surmounted. may, to some, seem a comparatively small matter of engineering skill to cut a deep and wide trench through miles of sand, or even to cut through calcareous lime-stone beds, where no mountains had to be perforated or tunnelled, and no locks were required to sustain the irregularities of levels; where two seas combined to aid the engineer in converting valleys and swamps into navigable lakes, one of them more than twenty miles in length, wide and deep enough to float a fleet of war ships. Immensely greater engineering difficulties have in our day been surmounted, but it is questionable whether any scientific man ever encountered greater opposition and obloquy than have fallen to the lot of M. de Lesseps; and as the intelligent and well-informed tourist glides smoothly over these still waters, he will not fail to applaud the heroism of which the Canal is the great monument.

The sounds of tumultuous triumph which rent the air of Lower Egypt in the last half of November, 1869, have died away; the brilliancy of the illuminations has faded; the cannon of a hundred ships have ceased to roar; the floods of costly wines and the luxuries of free tables may have left an aching void, as well as a heavy account to be paid; imperial, kingly, noble and ecclesiastical pomp has ceased to consternate the native Arab population, and to transform the Desert into a fairy-land; but the Suez Canal remains, and sustains the character of a work of immense magnitude and of unquestionable utility.

PORT SAID and ISMAILIA are the two chief towns that have started into existence and grown with the progress of the Canal. The first of these ports has not the advantages of site and convenience which the second possesses. The area of the sands of Port Said is more contracted and barren than the site and locality of Ismailia, and the latter bids fair to become the metropolis of the Isthmus. Already, it may be said with literal truth, that the Desert has been made to smile. The waters of the Nile flow into Ismailia, whilst Port Said can only get its life-giving supplies by miles of pipes connecting the two towns. But both places have grown with astonishing rapidity, though both alike have to bear the curse of the vices which usually afflict newly-formed communities. Socially, civilly, and religiously, great works have to be done to give moral solidity and strength to the twice ten thousand inhabitants of these new towns. The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, in re-visiting these places after the cessation of the festivities, bears testimony to the truth of these observations. Of Port Said he says:-

"When I tried to recall the aspect of Port Said as I had seen it ten days before the opening, it seemed to me that I was looking on more life and activity than I remembered to have seen then. New hotels, shops, and warehouses were springing up in the main thoroughfares, and the town was certainly fuller of inhabitants. I am not sure, however, how far this increase can be regarded as permanent. At the present moment there has been a large influx into Port Said of workmen discharged from the Canal at the termination of As I mentioned in a previous letter, the engagements of all men employed on the works expired at noon on the day of the opening; and, contrary to general expectation, very few of them have been renewed. more prudent of the men have gone home with their earnings: but the ruck of the labourers and mechanics have loitered at Port Said in hope of a fresh job, spending their money at

the cafés, saloons, dram-shops, and houses of ill repute, with which the town is crowded. Brawls and drunken riots are of constant occurrence; and if you wished to enlist recruits for the regiments of the 'enfants perdus' in Algeria, I suspect that Port Said, at this present time, would be the best of recruiting grounds. Amusements of a decent kind are not to be found in this African Wapping; and, even were it otherwise, prudent people shrink from going about much after dark at Port Said."

The same writer has a most excellent article on the present state of the works of the Canal, in which he states what is still required to be done, and discusses the means for the attainment of the object, concluding with the following paragraph:—

"No opposition, however influential, can hinder the Suez Canal route from being the sea highway between Europe and India. Only the other day I read an article, bristling with statistics, in an English financial organ, the object of which was to prove that, for a variety of ingenious reasons, the trade to India would still be carried round the Cape. was reminded of an old pamphlet, written at the time when the Manchester and Liverpool Railway was in course of construction, wherein it was clearly shown, by incontrovertible figures, that though, theoretically, there might be a slight saving of time in going from Manchester to Liverpool by railroad, yet, practically, the public would find it shorter to The one answer to all objections as to the eligibility of the Suez Canal is contained in the simple fact that the distance from London or Liverpool to Bombay by this route, as compared with that by the Cape, is some five thousand miles less out of ten thousand. Keep this fact well in mind, and you will have no doubt as to the truth of the assertion I have often made before, and now repeat for the last time, that the whole course of trade between East and West has been revolutionized by the piercing of the Isthmus."

The following extracts, from a letter written by Mr. Cook, at Cairo, and addressed to the Leicester papers, after passing through the Canal from Port Said to the Red Sea, conveys the impressions produced by the circumstances and proceedings connected with the inaugural ceremonies:—

# OBSERVATIONS ON THE OPENING OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

Although I had long advertised my intention of conducting a tourist party to the opening of the Suez Canal, it was not till a few days prior to my actual departure from London that I could very satisfactorily announce any travelling arrangements. I dare not incur the risk of chartering a special steamer, and I had not very strong confidence in several advertised schemes of others; nor did I like to take upon myself responsibilities of arrangements over which I had no personal control. But my two previous visits to Egypt, and the anticipation of a future tour in the early part of 1870, led me to determine, although I might come alone, or unattended by any depending upon my arrangements, to be present at the celebration of this great triumph of science and persevering energy.

After much anxiety as to route and travelling arrangements, I selected the Levant Line of the Austrian Lloyd's Company, and brought my confiding friends and patrons by way of Italy, Venice, and Trieste, and from the latter port we sailed in the "America" with a full complement of about seventy first-class passengers, for a special trip to Suez and back, to extend over twenty days.

The command of the "America" for our voyage was committed to one of the Company's Inspector Captains, and Captain Constantini made himself very agreeable to all on board. Our ship was provisioned as our floating hotel for twenty days, and most ample and excellent have hitherto been the supplies. Our voyage down the Adriatic, broken

by a few pleasant hours spent on the Island of Corfu, and through the Ionian Sea, amongst the celebrated Isles of Greece, was most lovely—no sign of sickness, and scarcely a perceptible motion of the ship being experienced until we got into the Mediterranean, South of Candia, when a heavy sea arose and continued for the last two days of the trip. On the fifth day out, we got sight of Egypt, and in the evening of that day, cast anchor within sight of the lights of Port Said, leaving behind us the lights of the British Mediterranean fleet of seven men-of-war. Early the following morning we sailed into the harbour of Port Said and took our position amongst about 70 steamers, men-of-war, and other ships of various nations, to which afterwards 20 were added, The "America" had scarcely dropped her or thereabouts. anchor ere it was announced that the Emperor of Austria was following us, a fact soon verified by hundreds of guns both in and out of the harbour. On that day the firing was continued at intervals, as Princes, Ambassadors, and other celebrities followed in rapid succession. But the quickest and most general firing was reserved for the arrival of the Empress of the French, on the morning of Tuesday, the 16th of November, when enthusiasm reached its highest pitch, as the "Aigle" steamed slowly into harbour, her Imperial Majesty most pleasantly acknowledging the universal demonstration.

The serious business of the inauguration of the Canal commenced on that day, in the three kiosques erected for the occasion. It was my good fortune to get a position in the centre of the triangle of the kiosques, where I could easily observe every motion of the royal, noble and dignified assembly that occupied the central erection; whilst on my right was the Mahomedan stand, and on my left that of the Catholic Church, to both of which inaugural duties were assigned. The Mahomedan official read a paper, which no one could hear; but the Latins were gorgeously and powerfully represented by an array of richly attired priests, and one

of the most clever of their orators, whose speech and benediction constituted the greatest event of the day. oration has doubtless been published long ere this in the English papers, and it must be read—as it was listened to with intense interest. Some thought it a little too flowery and flattering, and I noticed a slight shake of the head, and what appeared to be a little dissent of the lips of the French Empress at one of the personal allusions made to her Majesty. The only cheer was evoked by the mention of the name of Monsieur Lesseps, who bore his honours with marvellous modesty and gentleness. The clever Catholic priest must have been heard with strange feelings of interest by the Greek, Armenian, Coptic, and other patriarchs, bishops, and priests, that were crowded together on the two sides of the Imperial and Royal kiosque. At night an immense assemblage responded to an invitation of the Viceroy to a soirée and ball in his Royal Highness's yacht, the story of which I leave to the pens of the newspaper correspondents and the pencils of the artists of the illustrated papers. Port Said was a-blaze with gas, oil, and candles at night; and many of the ships, to their mast heads, were covered with fantastically arranged lights and coloured fires.

On Wednesday morning, the 17th Nov., the great test of the Canal was to be commenced, and at 8-30 a.m., the "Aigle" steamed out of the harbour, other ships following at intervals of ten to fifteen minutes, until forty vessels were affoat. Our "America" being a very wide paddle steamer, was placed lower down in the list, being No. 36, and it was 2 p.m. ere we passed the columns at the entrance to the Canal. It was impossible for all to get into Lake Timsah, the great bay of Ismailia, that night, and we were moored to the banks of the Canal, a few miles from the lake. Early the following morning the last half-dozen miles of the first half of the voyage were accomplished, and we were stationed opposite to the new town of Ismailia—a town which owes its

entire existence to the construction of the Canal. Ten years ago there was not a human habitation where this beautifully laid-out town now stands, and the great lake where hundreds of ships may now find anchorage was then a swamp, subject to the annual overflow of the Nile. Little more than a year ago, I think it was, that the Prince of Wales opened the sluice which let in the waters of the Mediterranean, and converted this fresh-water marsh into an inland sea of salt water, and to this point traffic by small steamers has since been From here, too, a fresh-water canal, regularly conducted. fed by the Nile, has been temporarily used for the navigation of small craft to the Red Sea. Ismailia is much more eligible for a great town than Port Said, and its arrangement in squares and broad streets, at right-angles, indicates the importance attached to the site by its founders. Here the Khedive has built a large palace, M. Lesseps has erected a capacious and beautiful residence, good hotels have been opened, and there is collected a considerable resident population. town is also situated at an angle of the railways to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez. Trees and graceful foliage and flowers grow profusely, and the Desert bears a smiling appearance. The festive arrangements here were conducted on a scale of the utmost prodigality. Large temporary saloons were erected, where thousands dined and took other refreshments at the expense of the Viceroy; champagne and other costly wines flowed like water; thousands met at the palace of the Khedive to dance, talk and sup together; a wild military exhibition of Arabs and Bedouins was arranged for the gratification of the visitors; fireworks and illuminations closed the night, and thousands slept in tents specially provided for the occasion. Where the tents, the bedsteads and bedding came from, it is difficult to conceive. It took several days, and various special trains, to clear away the fittings and furniture temporarily provided.

On Friday, the 19th, the Empress's boat, the "Aigle," again headed the steamboat procession; but amongst the early

departures were one or two very large steamers, and the "Péluce" of the Messageries Impériales ran aground at the entrance of the Canal. This caused a detention of several hours, and at least half the fleet spent another night in the Lake Timsah. It was half-past one on Saturday ere we could make a fair start, and then after a splendid run over the Lake Amers, sometimes at the rate of nine to ten knots an hour, we were again blockaded by steamers in advance; and after running aground ourselves we were again compelled to halt for the night, within sight of the lights of Suez, and it was nearly mid-day on Sunday when the line was cleared for Two or three ships followed us, us to enter the Red Sea. and by Sunday afternoon over forty ships accomplished the entire voyage from sea to sea, and the passage of the Canal was an accomplished fact—a fact of immense importance, notwithstanding all the accidents incidental to the voyage.

Before the "America" had reached her anchorage, many of the ships had been deserted by their passengers, who had hurried off by railway to Cairo, to see the last but one of the series of popular demonstrations. For myself it was pleasant to repose in the quiet roadstead of the historical waters of the Red Sea, at a point evidently not very far from that spot where the persecuted Israelites rested from the pursuit of their oppressors. Whatever may be the inability of scepticism to grasp the simple statements of Bible truth touching that great event, here was just the physical formation of mountain and plain suggested by the perusal of the sacred narrative, and I felt a pleasant satisfaction in gazing upon a spot so famous in Bible history.

Of the Suez Canal there seems now to be but one opinion. Its practicability none can now dispute. The two seas are already united; Africa is converted into an island by a combination of Mediterranean and Red Sea waters. Vessels of moderate draught may already navigate the entire length of the Canal, and already projects are on foot and ships are

building for regular lines of European and Oriental traffic. All that is now needed is sufficient money to complete the works. A fourth of the sum spent in the Abyssinian war would be sufficient to widen and deepen the Canal to meet the requirements of the commerce of the world. M. Lesseps has well performed his part, and is entitled to all the honours that are and will be showered upon him.

But there is a great moral as well as scientific work yet to be effected. As is usual in all such cases, greedy and reckless speculators, and a race of avaricious adventurers have taken their positions at the terminal and intermediate stations of this new highway of the seas, and these have been accompanied or followed by a race of harpies of the vilest composition, who pander to the worst passions of corrupt humanity. Corruption assumes the worst features of unblushing merchandise, and souls as well as bodies, priceless virtues as well as substantial realities, are imperilled at the shrines of filthy lucre. Conspicuous in Port Said, Ismailia, and Suez, are pictorial and living representations of vice, whilst it is next to an impossibility to find a good book of any description. France has placed her foot very firmly on the Isthmus of Suez, and the lowest exhibitions of Parisian vice are disgrace-One of our own ship's company was fully prominent. reported to have lost £500 sterling at a gambling table at Port Said.

It will be interesting to see the construction and working of this Suez Canal, apart from the éclat of the past ten or twelve days, when there will be more time to attend to the points of scientific and historical interest that lie between Port Said and Suez. The desert journey by the old Syrian road from Cairo and other parts of Lower Egypt, is crossed at Kantara, thus reducing the journey by the Desert of Gaza from twelve or fourteen to about five days; and were a railway constructed from the Kantara station of the Canal (about thirty miles from Port Said) to Jerusalem, it would add im-

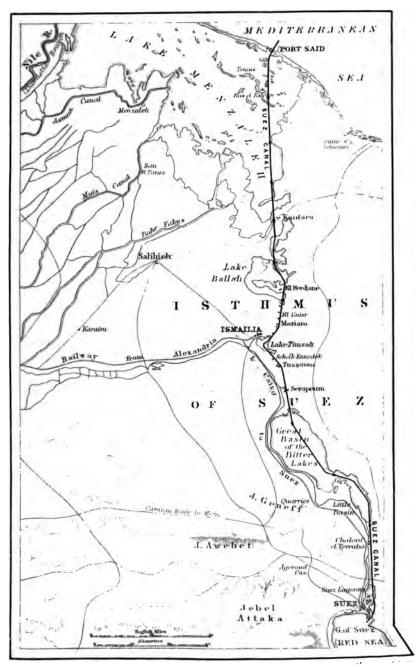
mensely to the traffic of the Canal, as it must necessarily be the highway from Egypt to Canaan, passing directly through the land of the ancient Philistines. There are other points of great historical interest connected with the ramifications and extensions of the Nile, and especially the various attempts that were made by the Pharaohs and their successors to connect the waters of the two seas, or to establish by the aid of fresh-water canals what has now been achieved by Mons. de Lesseps. Several traces of these ancient works have been discovered in the line or near the course of this Canal.

#### THE FUTURE OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

The practicability of forming a maritime Canal to connect the two seas has passed from the region of question to that of fact, but two other questions now agitate the minds of the scientific and the speculative—Can the Canal be kept open? and—Will it pay? The special correspondents of the Daily Telegraph and the Daily News have both reported on the state of the Canal after the fêtes, and have both had interviews with M. de Lesseps, who assured them that the work was completed. The discharge of workmen and the removal of plant required for the execution of the works, seems to confirm this statement of M. de Lesseps; but it is admitted that the Serapeum rock must be reduced, and some alterations must be effected to secure the free passage of ships of even moderate draught. It is satisfactory to learn from these gentlemen that the banks of sand have not suffered from the action of paddle steamers, but that the sand has been hardened by the action of the sea water. Nor has the percolation of sand through the crevices of the jetties of the unevenly laid concrete blocks, which form a double sea wall, extending to nearly two miles into the Mediterranean, occasioned any obstruction or inconvenience to justify the fears entertained of a blockade at the mouth of the outer harbour. Traffic to a considerable amount has already passed through

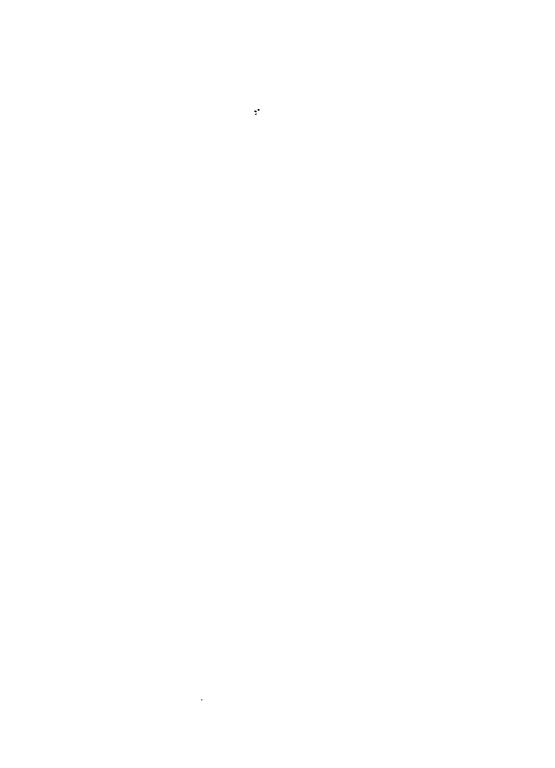
the Canal; and when the Company see their way to reduce the charges for passengers and tonnage, both traffic and revenue will be greatly increased. The Pall Mall Gazette of the first of January, 1870, has an interesting article under the head of "An Egyptian Dream," with an extract from which we close this section, and shall then introduce the new map of the Suez Canal that has been engraved for this Help-Book. The Pall Mall says:—

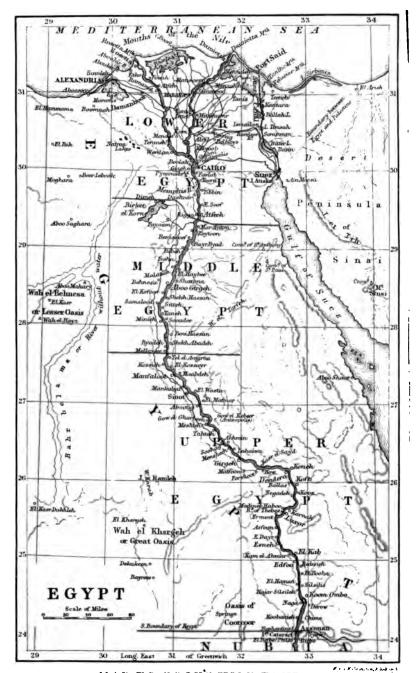
. "It would be idle to pretend to draw solid deductions from premises absolutely abnormal, and at best we can only speculate on the influence of the Suez Canal on Egypt and Egyptian politics. If it proved only a partial commercial success, its political consequences would probably be scarcely appreciable; but, as we have said before, we do not greatly believe in partial success. If it be a failure, there will be the remains of a great work to interest the archæologists of the future; and all will be said. But what might be its results if it really let the Mediterranean run into the Red Sea by an easy channel? It is clear that a steady flow of trade through the Isthmus ought to be to Egypt as a second Nile. it would only touch the country, and the Canal runs through a waterless waste. But, like the Nile, already it is creating prosperity and fertilizing the Desert. Two thriving towns and a flourishing village or two have risen on its banks. Before the opening, the unconcealed jealousy of Alexandria showed a not irrational suspicion of the prospects of its dreaded rival, Port Said, and since then suspicions have been shaping themselves into something like certainty. dria may possibly suffer slightly for a time, although she must always remain the entrepôt of the increasing riches of the Delta and Nile Valley, to say nothing of the coming annexations of Sir Samuel Baker; but Egypt would gain another great port. Moreover, in a country where water sprinkled on the sand raises vegetation, it is quite impossible to limit the fruits of enterprise and irrigation. In the days when there was yet a Pelusiac branch of the Nile, the Bitter Lakes and their dismal shores are said to have formed part of the Land of Goshen. Now, wherever the fresh-water pipes are tapped, or the sweet-water Canal pumped, there the Desert breaks out in a wild luxuriance of green. Port Said does not stand on an inviting site, but after all it is little worse off than Alexandria, and Alexandria has gone on prospering. The one lies between the sea and Lake Mareotis, the other between the sea and Lake Menzaleh, and fevers and mosquitoes are, we should say, among the staples of one and the other. The sacra auri fames has peopled worse places than Port Said, and if the Canal ever does swamp the fleets that now double the Cape, gold ought to be had there for the Then, in the centre of the Isthmus the winter climate is delightful—little rain and a warm sun, with bracing morning and evening breezes. The day may come when Ismailia will rise to fame as a fashionable winter resort, and it must always be a sanatorium for the fevered residents of Thus the Canal may create cities and Port Said and Suez. a fertile belt on the outskirts of Egypt, and, if it does so, must moreover give a great impulse to the reclamation of the waste between that belt and the fields of the Delta. Already a high Nile sends its water as far as Kantara, and profitable irrigation and extensive reclamation must only be a question of engineering."



MAP OF SUEZ CANAL FOR COOKS TOURS







MAP TO COOKS NILE TOURS

# EGYPT.

HE' Egyptians were probably the descendants of Mizraim (Menes) grandson of Noah, a settler in the land shortly after the Dispersion, at the Con-

fusion of Tongues, 2500 B.C. In Abraham's time it was a nation of rank and influence, the cradle of learning, science, and philosophy. Its famed cities, Thebes and Memphis, date back nearly 4000 years; the city of On or Heliopolis, three hundred years further back. It was at On that Herodotus was instructed in the learning and wisdom of the Egyptians. About the same time, Sais was the capital of the kingdom, the birthplace of Cecrops, who sent armies that founded Athens, 1500 years B.C.

LOWER EGYPT was governed by native kings, the Pharaohs of the Bible, who gave their name to the country about 1870 B.C. It is supposed that it was Rameses of whom it is said, that there arose another king who knew not Joseph, and who became the despotical oppressor of God's Israel. Ethiopians, Thebans, Assyrians, Persians, Greeks, Romans, Arabs and Turks, have all been rulers of this ill-fated kingdom.

Cheops, Chephren, and Mycerinus, were foreign invaders, and the tyrant builders of three of the Pyramids.

The NILE is the glory and sustainer of Egypt and its people. It is fed by two great rivers of Abyssinia—the Blue and White Rivers; but the Nile flows for more than a thousand miles without any accessory streams. The Hebrew name of the Nile is SIHOR, or SICHOR. The Greeks knew it

by the name of Mela Siris. The confluence of the two great rivers is found in lat. 16° N. The rise of the Nile at Cairo commences about the 12th of June; it attains half its height in the middle of August, and its full height about the end of September. Its rise is from 30 to 35 feet in Upper Egypt, and from 20 to 24 at Cairo.

A brief reference to a register kept at Cairo may give a tolerably accurate view of the climate of Egypt in the winter months.

#### Degrees Fahrenheit.

```
Nov. 10 to 15, from 64 to 70 at 9 a.m.; 72 to 76 at 2 p.m.
Nov. 16 to 30, ,, 62 to 66
                                         69 to 73
Dec. 1 to 15,
                   59 to 64 at 8-30 a.m.; 69 to 76
Dec. 16 to 31, ,, 56 to 60
                                         68 to 77
                                 ,,
Jan. 1 to 15,
                " 52 to 69
                                         64 to 79
Jan. 16 to 31,
                " 54 to 60
                                         68 to 78
Feb. 1 to 14,
                " 58 to 69
                                         65 to 75
Feb. 14 to 28, , 56 to 68
                                         68 to 75
March 1 to 16, ,, 60 to 73
                                         59 to 75
March 16 to 31, ,,
                   61 to 76
                                         59 to 78
April 1 at Gizeh,
                   71
                                         63
                                                     ,,
April 10 at Cairo.
                   67
                                         69
                                                at 10 p.m.
```

Dr. Abbot records at Cairo a few drops of rain Dec. 26; slight rain Jan. 25; heavy rain Jan. 30; a few drops Feb. 9; ditto Feb. 16: ditto March 6; ditto March 24.

Except invalids, it is desirable for tourists to leave Egypt by the middle of March at latest.

A distinguished writer says that in a climate which produces such physical precosity that 'girls marry and are mothers at twelve, it is natural that longevity should be rare. A peasant woman of thirty-five to forty is a grim, wrinkled crone; and few men reach sixty-five or seventy. In no country have closer intermarriages taken place than in Egypt, for in the earliest times that between brother and sister was an established custom.—" Egypt: its Climate, &c., by A. Henry Rhind, F.S.A."

EGYPT. 19

It may be interesting to the tourist if we introduce here a few sentences on the religions of Egypt and Syria, which will also be generally applicable to most places in the Eastern Tour.

MAHOMEDANS are the followers of the notable founder whose name they bear, and are believers in the Koran. In their Mosques they have no images, pictures, statues, or altars. Friday is their sacred day, but a portion only of it is devoted to public worship. The public service commences on Friday noon, by reading portions of the Koran, and the delivery of sermons or addresses by the Imans. They venerate all the patriarchs and holy men of the Old Testament; they practise circumcision, abstain from swine's flesh, have numerous fasts and feasts, offer prayer five times a day, make pilgrimages, have frequent ablutions in water, or with sand, give largely of alms, &c. Moses they hold in profound reverence, and also Jesus Christ; but Mahomed as God's last and greatest prophet.

Their future paradise is one of excessive voluptuous enjoyment, and sensuous delight. Their grand declaration of faith is expressed in this short creed:—"THERE IS NO DEITY BUT GOD, AND MAHOMED IS GOD'S APOSTLE."

Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, and Jesus, were all God's servants in their various ages; but the greatest and best is their Mahomed.

The Dervishes are a sect of the Mahomedans, whose peculiar services consist in their utterance of certain prayers, chanting certain portions of the Koran, and whirling themselves round for fifteen or twenty minutes; they also occasionally do this with loud vociferations and painful howlings. The rapidity of their motion is something extremely exciting, with their vehement and frequent ejaculations of "Allah! Allah!"

The COPTS are avowed Christians, the descendants of the ancient Egyptians, and are said to number about two millions. They adopted in the fifth and sixth centuries the chief errors condemned by the Council of Chalcedon. Their present religious system is said to be a compound of false doctrines, idolatrous rites, and superstitious ceremonies. They hold baptismal regeneration, justification by the Eucharist, transubstantiation, invocation of saints, prayers for the dead, &c., &c. Their church government is an entire ecclesiastical despotism, the Patriarch being absolute head, and having unlimited power. They have regular convents, numbers of monasteries, and about two hundred churches.

The other religions are the Greek Church, and the Latin, or Roman Catholic, which we need not explain.

The Druses are an heretical sect of Mahomedans, who date back to the eleventh century, and are said to be the disciples of a celebrated fanatic, Khalif El-Hakim. Their religion is a strange mixture of Deism, Mahomedanism, with some traces of Judaism and pseudo Christianity. They are divided into Akals, or ecclesiastics, and Jhels or seculars. The Akals are distinguished by their white dress. They assemble on Thursday evening, which is called the night of Friday, to perform their worship and pray for the whole nation. The two classes do not intermarry or eat with each other.

The MARONITES derive their name from Marroun, a holy hermit, whose odour of sanctity was renowned in the fifth century. His followers were condemned for heresy in the great Council of Constantinople, A.D. 681, and they took refuge in the mountains of Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon, where they are still found. In 1182 they gave in their adherence to the Latin Church, but remained under the special authority of their own Patriarchs. They celebrate mass in Syriac. The gospels are read in Arabic. The communion is administered in both kinds. The Patriarch is elected by the Bishops, subject to the approval of the Pope. Their Clergy have a word of execration, which when they

use, excites the utmost horror, and which renders the individual accursed, and shut out of every house. It is said they have a numerous secular Clergy, and that in the Lebanon range there are 10,000 Monks and 200 Convents. They are hospitable in the highest degree, and give cheerfully to the hungry and suffering stranger. Perhaps of all Christian sects, however, they are the most superstitious, as they believe the most extravagant legends and ridiculous traditions. About two miles east of Zakhle is the village of Kerar, where there is a round Mosque, which they regard with Moslems as the tomb of Noah, he having requested of God the favour of a Lebanon sepulchre.

### ALEXANDRIA (EGYPT.)

Native name—Iskenderieh. This flourishing seaport was designated after Alexander the Great, and founded about 332 B.C. It stands on a sort of peninsula; the ancient city stood more on the mainland, and south of the present city. Alexandria was the second city in the Roman empire, was upwards of 15 miles in circumference, and had a population of 600,000. It is said to have contained 4000 palaces, 4000 baths, 400 theatres, and had among its population 40,000 tributary Jews. distinguished for its renowned Library of 700,000 volumes. It once suffered terribly by an earthquake, by which 50,000 of its inhabitants perished. The present ALEXANDRIA has an admirable and capacious harbour, where always may be seen the steamers and ships of nearly all nations. On a point of land on the margin of the basin is a well-constructed lighthouse, and close to the edge of the water is the sumptuous Palace of the Viceroy.

Alexandria being the key of Europe, it is frequented by multitudes from all the Western nations. The present population is from 60,000 to 80,000, and in every respect the city has

largely advanced during the last few years. Nowhere in the world is there to be seen greater or more motley groups of persons of nearly all nations, and the scenes of excitement on landing or embarkation of voyagers must be utterly unrivalled. The streets and bazaars are full of stirring and amusing scenes, and the number and variety of donkeys and donketeers are without a parallel.

Among the good Hotels stands first "The European," with large and cool rooms, thorough cleanliness, good attendance, excellent table, and beautiful thrice-filtered Nile water. Next "The Peninsular and Oriental India and Family Hotel." The tariff is about the same in each.

There are many admirable shops, where all articles for voyagers and tourists are as cheap as in Europe. Messrs. Robertson, from Glasgow, have a well assorted stock of publications, views, and *cartes-de-visite*; they act also as agents, money changers, &c., &c.

The British Post Office is well conducted.

There are two excellent Protestant Churches, the English Episcopal, and Presbyterian Church of Scotland. In the latter the Rev. Dr. Yule is the officiating clergyman.

Of the things to be seen, and worth the time and labour, we notice:

1st. The Palace of the Viceroy.

and. The Public Gardens.

3rd. Cleopatra's Needle, which stood at Heliopolis 3000 years ago. It is of red granite, 70 feet high, the very ancient inscriptions on one side being distinctly legible, and bearing the names of Thotmes III. and Rameses the Great, the supposed Sesostris.

4th. Pompey's Pillar, 98 feet high, with a capital and base in honour of Diocletian. It will be remembered that several English sailors and an Irish lady have stood on the summit; and there is a story of a celebrated Voltigeur, who climbed up with a knotted rope, with a donkey on his shoulders,

and left it there to pass the night, and brought it down next morning.

5th. The various Churches, and an old hieroglyphic stone near St. Mark's, 500 years B.C.

6th. The Catacombs.

RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS OF ALEXANDRIA.—Alexander gave great encouragement to learned men, especially Jews, to settle here; and Ptolemy, on his invasion of Judea, brought back with him 100,000 Jews, to whom he gave the national privileges and immunities. Here the Jewish Scriptures were translated into Greek by the Seventy. Here was found the famous manuscript of the Scriptures in 4 volumes 4to, now in the British Museum. Here Apollos was born, so mighty in the Scriptures (Acts 18—24). Here Mark was said to be Bishop and Martyr. Here were born Clemens, Origen, and Athanasius; and this was the great battle-field of the Arian controversy.

CONVEYANCES, &c.—Here are communications both by water and rail to Cairo.

The Railway is well conducted, and by express trains the journey of 130 miles is effected in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours. There is a short line also to Ramleh, with good hotel accommodation.

The various great Steam Ship Companies render Alexandria easy of access, viz:—

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

The Messageries Impériales Company.

The Azizè Steamboat Company.

The Italian and Adriatic Oriental Company.

The Russian Steam Navigation Company.

Money is represented by piastres, half piastres, and khamsas. A sovereign is worth 148 piastres current, or 97½ Egyptian.

The following are the routes from England to Alexandria:

1. By Paris, Macon, Mont Cenis Railway, Turin, Bologna, Ancona, Brindisi, &c. Leave London on Tuesday, allowing a day and night in Paris; then leave Paris on Wednesday even-

ing by express, reaching Turin on Thursday at midnight; staying in Turin over Friday, then to Ancona on Saturday, and resting in Ancona on Sunday; leaving by evening train, reaching Brindisi on Monday forenoon, and going by Italian Line Steamer on Monday evening; arriving at Alexandria on Thursday night or early on Friday morning. A new direct route is to be formed, by which, in case of emergency, persons may leave London on Saturday morning, via Ostend and Brenner Pass railway, and accomplish the entire distance to Alexandria within about 6 days 12 hours.

- 2. By Paris, Marseilles, Malta, &c.
- 3. By Amiens, Paris, Geneva, Milan, &c.
- 4. By Ostend, Cologne, Vienna, &c.

### CAIRO (KAJRO),

Called Ka-hira, by the Arabs El-Mashr, the largest city in Africa (in lat.  $30^{\circ}$  2' N., long.  $31^{\circ}$  15' E.) The rail from Alexandria to Cairo has 5 through trains daily. The express trains at 8 a.m. and 10-45 a.m., accomplish the journey in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours. The ordinary trains, 1, 2, 3, take from  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

Cairo is divided into the Old and New Cities. It stands partly on a plain and partly on the slope of the Makatten range, which subsides into the Delta of the Nile and the Desert of Suez. The S.E. part of the city rises to the Fort, 250 high. The city is of an oblong form, nearly 3 miles long and 1½ broad, or about 7 miles in circumference. walled round, and the gates are closed at sunset. street runs the whole length of the city, and is lined with every variety of curious shops. As a rule the streets are more like crooked lanes, narrow and unpaved. The Bazaar buildings are very lofty, and often covered with planks to prevent the fearful glare of the sun. Many of the houses are built of mud, or of mud and bricks; while the lower storeys CAIRO. 25

are often formed of limestone. The flat roofs are plastered; there are a few glass windows, but chiefly open lattice work. The present Viceroy is doing marvels for its improvement. The situation of the chief Hotel is being surrounded with garden ground, and probably the Boulevards of Paris will be imitated.

The largest and most magnificent square is that of El-Esbekiah, where the wealthy officials and Turks chiefly reside. But almost every people have their own quarter, as the Arabs, the Copts, the Jews, the French, &c. So with all the Bazaars, which are rich and varied, and well supplied. Each trade is always crowded with its own shops, &c.

A magnificent sight of the city and many miles of the suburbs is obtained from the Citadel, where an extraordinary panoramic view is obtained.

Among the sights of Cairo we mention first of all the various Mosques, of which there are about 400 in number; the Mosques of Hassan and Mehemet Ali being two of the chief. The Fortress and the place of slaughter of the Mamelukes. The Churches of the Copts, the Armenians and Latins. Joseph's Well, 280 feet deep. The various Museums, especially the Egyptian, which is full of various antiquities. Military College. The Nilometer, for showing the height of the Nile waters. The various Schools, especially those of Miss Whately, deserve a kindly visit. The Palaces of the Viceroy.

In old Cairo there are the Granaries of Joseph and Church of the Copts; also two Cemeteries for Roman Catholics and Protestants.

It is three hours' ride to Heliopolis, the city of the Sun, no doubt the On mentioned Gen. 41—45. An obelisk here is said to have the inscription "O Sirtasen,"—the Pharaoh of Joseph's time.

We also refer the visitor to the Petrified Forests, the Port of Boulac, the Gardens of Rhoda, &c., all easy of access.

The religious references are almost innumerable. In Rhoda, they refer to the spot where Moses was found by Pharaoh's daughter. In old Cairo there is a Christian Church, said to be connected with the site of the house where Joseph and Mary and the babe Jesus dwelt.

Cairo is said to comprise 300,000 people,—125,000 Mahomedans, 60,000 Copts, 4,000 Jews, and the rest from every nation of the world. It has 240 chief streets, 46 squares, 14 bazaars, 140 schools, 300 public cisterns, 1100 coffee houses, 65 public baths, and one hospital for the mad and the infirm, besides its 400 mosques.

The climate of Cairo and vicinity is considered peculiarly healthy. The visitations of the plague have entirely ceased. The summer temperature is 85°1; the winter, 58°5; mean, 72°2. Snow never falls; rain only very occasionally, with north wind. The dews are, however, very copious and abundant. Invalids, as it will be seen, can easily reach it, and as a winter residence for certain complaints it stands without a rival. Every-day sights, and the aid of the multitude of donkeys, offer a constant source of exercise and amusement.

### THE PYRAMIDS.

But we must visit the Pyramids of Gizeh. A good road leads to these wondrous monuments of distant antiquity. By donkeys or by carriages from two to three hours will be sufficient for the journey. We advise the visit to be paid immediately after an early meal, and to arrange for lunch after the ascent and before returning to Cairo.

The great Pyramid covers an area equal to the entire of Lincoln's Inn Fields. The height is about 480 feet—one-third higher than the ball of St. Paul's. The solid contents have been calculated at 85,000,000 cubic feet.

From the top, where you have spacious standing room, you have a magnificent view of the sandy Desert, other distant Pyramids, the Nile valley, and Cairo, as though at

your feet. The ascent is of course fatiguing, but not dangerous. The tiers of steps, upwards of 200, recede from 3 to 4 feet each, and give good substantial foothold to the very summit. It is supposed the Pyramids have an antiquity of thousands of years.

The great Pyramid is supposed to have been built by Suphis, 2133 (others say 1860) years B.C.; and it is computed that 366,000 men were employed for twenty years. Visitors usually provide themselves with suitable lights in Cairo for exploring the interior, which it is said might have contained within it several hundreds of spacious rooms.

Near to the great Pyramid is the world-wide celebrated Sphynx. The head and neck only of this gigantic statue are above the ground, and measure upwards of 30 feet. Several persons may sit together on the head; and it is supposed there are subterranean vaults and labyrinthine chambers within the body of this wonderful figure.

Ascending the great Pyramid and visiting the interior, and gazing on the Sphynx and other adjacent antique curiosities, will well occupy several hours; and the shiek's tax of a dollar to each visitor, with about the same sum for backsheesh, and the purchase of rare coins, will satisfy the merry-faced and agile muscular Arabs, who will wait on you hand and foot, and render every service necessary for your safety and comfort.

Returning leisurely to Cairo, you will be ready for the substantial dinner provided at the first-class hotels.

### THE NILE TRIP,

UP AND DOWN.

APTAIN J. P. Briggs, who had traversed the regions of India, and was familiar with the Ganges, has published his Nile Voyage, and describes in vivid

language his ascent to the first CATARACT. Having slowly moved up from Cairo, some hundred and twenty miles, he says:—"On the fifth day a dead calm set in, and we then progressed very slowly by tracking, which has been the usual way of going up this river for ages, and it is the same on the Ganges and other eastern rivers. The men walk along the bank, hauling the boat after them with a long rope, and make generally about 15 miles a day. We thus passed the towns of MINIEH, SOADEE, BENI HASSAN, and MANFALOOT, and finally reached OSIOOT, which is put down as 253 miles by the winding of the stream from CAIRO. If any one going up the Nile should find the day too long—and when there is no wind, it is doubtless dull work being tracked along day after day through the same scene and without change of company-I would recommend him to study Arabic, particularly if he or she intends to travel through PALESTINE and SYRIA, where it is the common tongue of all. He will be surprised to find how much more interesting even the thousand and one tales of the "Arabian Nights" are in the native Arabic than in the English translation; and the advantage of being able to converse directly with the people among whom one may be sojourning, without the aid of an interpreter, is so great as to be beyond computation. It not only greatly increases the enjoyment and lessens the expense of travel, but, what is

better, it saves one's temper. Even if the Arabic tongue should at first prove a dry study, it will be soon found, what it was to me, an amusement, when the ears begin to be opened to everything that is passing around; and then there is the satisfaction of getting rid of that unmitigated annoyance, a dra-It was on the 8th day when we arrived at Os100T. The town is situated at a short distance from the bank of the Nile; it is principally interesting from its occupying the site of the ancient Lycopolis, the city where wolves were worshipped. The figure of their principal god, who is represented in the form of a man, with a wolf's head, is very common in ancient Egyptian sculpture. Numerous mounds and broken bricks still mark the spot of the old city; and close to it there is a range of bare hills of limestone rocks in which are excavated catacombs. Here I found sculptures much defaced by time, but bearing evidence of former elegance. I wandered through the bazaars and town, which, next to CAIRO, was the largest I had yet seen in EGYPT. The mosques and minarets are handsome.

"We found the remains of a vast number of mummies in the tombs, and amongst them evidently portions of animals, as well as human beings; a portion of the head of an embalmed wolf or jackal, a bird resembling a common fowl, and even the large bones of an ox or cow; they all have the appearance of having being partially burnt. We were now in Upper Egypt, and the governor of it resides in this town in a handsome country house, of which there are a great number on the banks of the Nile, more European in style than Asiatic. The limestone rock hill before mentioned is a spur of the Lybian range of mountains, here advanced close to the river. The view from its summit, of the valley of the "Neel," its verdant banks bounded on either side with the glaring, brazen desert, is strange and beautiful, yet to me it was not an alluring prospect. It struck me as something new and well worth seeing, but did not please my fancy like

the wild forest scenery on the banks of the Salween or Tavoy rivers and other beautiful streams in our Burmese provinces, and the smiling banks of the Ganges far surpass this in soft According to Arabic story, the birds of Egypt make an annual pilgrimage to this hill, and leave one of their number to watch, perched on the top, till their return next year, when he is relieved by another. My rifle had no opportunity of attempting to break the talisman, for the ever watchful guardian was invisible. For two days in succession the breeze travelled to us languidly from the south, and we progressed very slowly; but the climate up the Nile during cold weather is so really delightful, that one scarcely minds the delay; it is quite cool enough to be bracing and healthy, yet the pain of cold is here unknown, and robust health is soon restored to the worn constitution, by the absence of all disturbance, of anxiety, or care, or hope, or fear. The morning ramble with the gun, more to procure a brace of quails for the simple evening meal, than with the idea of fatigue after sport, commences the day's enjoyment; then the book, the pencil, or the pen, passes away the pleasant hours, followed by the evening stroll through antique ruins or oriental villages, and last of all such a cup of coffee and a chibouk as only Arabia can provide.

"As the crowning felicity, how passing pleasant it is to enjoy perfect, unbroken, and, above all, unreproachful leisure! After a few hours' fine northerly wind, we arrived at Gowel Kabeer, the ancient city of Antæopolis, the remains of which, with the temple of Antæus, are a confused mass of ruins: one very large stone has some hieroglyphic writing on it, which, according to a valuable work on the antiquities of ancient Egypt, are the names of Ptolemy, Philopater, and his queen Arsinoë; there is also a Greek inscription, in a very imperfect state, but sufficiently legible to show, according to Gliddon and others, that King Ptolemy and Cleopatra and their son built or repaired this temple.

"The place is also mentioned in heathen mythology as being the battle-field between Horus and Typhon; and here in the time of Osiris, Hercules is said to have killed Antæus. Nothing remains now of the temple excepting heaps of stones and earth, with broken fragments of columns and mutilated hieroglyphics. On the 15th day from Cairo we reached Thebes, the wonder of the world, and not the less so now that its stupendous temples are in ruins, at first sight of which sleep is banished from the intensely occupied mind. Anticipation is here at last equalled, nay, surpassed by the reality.

"Dreams of the long past vanquish the every-day mind, and the overwrought imagination wonderingly inquires—what were those groves of gigantic obelisks, columns, and pillars, works of immensity frowning on the wonder-stricken visitor? What is that lost power which must have been used to pile these monstrous stones one upon another? Where are the people that built them, and worshipped at the shrine they enclosed? Were there giants in those days? the doorways are large and high enough to let pass the loftiest genii with unbended head. Were they erected when the spirits of air sought the love of the daughters of men? For whom were they built? for kings or priests, or for potentates who united the kingship and priesthood in one person?

"What rare craft, or more than modern science aided them? What all-absorbing mythology did they teach the millions so as to enforce such labour? Surely these wretched Egyptian fellahs are not their descendants? Here one can but saunter, and gaze, and dream. No one shall now tell by whom, or why this Babel was raised; how these lofty towers were reared high in the face of the blazing, ever-unclouded sun. But how the curse has descended on the land! What a comparison between these wretched mud hovels of to-day, and the stupendous ruins that seem to defy time; between the utter ignorance and debasement of the present and the science and art of the past! One cannot be disappointed with Thebes.

"The ruins exceed in wondrous magnitude and effect any pre-conceived idea. After two days, I felt more bewildered among the labyrinth of pillars, obelisks, and fallen towers, than at first. The longer you gaze and ramble among them, the more you find to wonder at and admire. Fearing on the third day after my arrival that the season would pass before I reached the second Cataract, I determined to proceed on at once to the farthest point to be attained, and to inspect the wonders of ancient Thebes and its neighbourhood at leisure on my return. Again, therefore, we pushed off from the bank, and with a strong fair breeze stemmed the current. We spent a whole day on our way up at Esneh, where there is a fine temple.

"It has been determined by the most learned savans that Esneh is the Latopolis well-known to the Greeks and Romans. Strabo mentions it, and says that it was so called from the worship of the 'latus' fish, which he says 'shared with Minerva the honours of the sanctuary.' This is questioned by Sir Gardner Wilkinson, who gives Chonuphis or Kneph as the presiding deity. On examination of the sculptures and dedications of the portico, the carved fish, I remarked, seemed to abound. Kneph was also there. I have seen him represented, however, in all the temples that I have He represents the "creative power." examined. style of the architecture of the portico (almost the only portion of the temple now remaining) is truly imposing, and could not, I think, fail to call forth the admiration of the most indifferent spectator.

"The columns are most massive; no two have capitals alike; and the whole are covered with strange hieroglyphics. Three-fourths of the building is below the level of the ground outside, so that it makes little show exteriorly; but as you descend by the steps, with the light shining in from above, the effect is splendid. And in no way could the capitals of the columns be shown to better advantage. Wilkinson has supposed that the mounds of ruins of the old town have accumulated over the lower and back part of the temple. But,

with great diffidence, I think he may have arrived too speedily at this conclusion; because, where the earth has been removed from the outer columns and walls, the external surface appears rough and uncarved, and was evidently not intended to be exposed to view.

"Also, as stated above, the elegance and grandeur of the interior is greatly enhanced by its present position; and why should the Egyptians not have had 'Tykannahs,' as in India, their climate being equally hot? On the ceiling of this temple I remarked inscribed a zodiac of large dimensions, and curiously formed; and on the whole of the walls numerous figures were traced, from ram-headed gods and nude men and women to fishes and insects, some of the gods and men of a monstrous size. We examined a small secret chamber inside, only lately found, and evidently designed for some purpose of superstition.

"Indeed, I could not imagine a place better suited to enable a crafty priesthood to work upon the weak minds of the people. Surely no one with the least spirit for inquiry, or thirst for knowledge, can view the monuments of ancient Egypt without a desire to have a peep behind the 'Isiac veil,' to know something of the mystic hieroglyphics, the monstrous curiously-delineated figures that frown upon the stranger from every temple, pillar, and tomb, that for 2,000 years baffled every inquiry, and rendered Egypt, her time-worn edifices, her ancient inhabitants, their religion, arts, sciences, language, and history, incomprehensible mysteries.

"These legends sculptured on the monuments of Pharaonic civilization were until lately 'a sealed book;' these annals, in themselves a history, that were 'to the Romans a stumbling-block, and to the Greeks foolishness,' are now being read. The seal has thus been broken, and the dark veil rent asunder by the enormous strides that human knowledge has made of late years. It should not be forgotten that the joint ability of all the savans of Europe failed to unravel the

mystic writings of Egypt, till the mighty genius of Napoleon opened a way, by subduing Moslem arrogance and intolerance.

"By the patronage and assistance he afforded to the advancement of science and the arts, it is well known that Napoleon induced many of the most clever men in France to accompany him to Egypt, and there directed their laborious efforts to the scrutiny of the country and its monuments. The key to the impenetrable mysteries of Egypt, to wit, the celebrated Rosetta stone, was found by one of the French engineer officers (M. Bouchard); and by one of the articles of the capitulation of the French at Alexandria, it and all objects collected by the French Institute of Egypt were delivered up to the British.

"This stone, which is now in the British Museum, bears three inscriptions, two being in the Egyptian language, though in distinct characters: the first in hieroglyphics, the sacred writing known probably alone to the priests; the second in 'demotic,' the 'writing of the people;' and lastly, the third in Greek, being a translation of the other two texts. The event recorded is the coronation of King Epiphanes, which took place at Memphis, one hundred and ninety-six years before Christ.

"Dr. Young, of Edinburgh, was the first to make out some of the hieroglyphic letters, and read the proper names, though he failed to carry his principles of interpretation beyond the stone. It remained for Champollion Le Jeune to apply the system to every Egyptian writing.

"On we sailed, or tracked, passing Edfou, Koom-Ombo, and the hill of Silsileh, till we reached Assouan at the first Cataract."

### THE PLEASURES OF THE NILE VOYAGE

Are graphically given by one who had four months' experience in a dahabeeh (M. L. M. Carey):—

"The dahabeeh Cairo (our vessel) is 97 feet in length, from bow to stern, and 14 feet 2 inches in width. There is a saloon measuring 12 feet 7 inches; divans on either side, with large drawers under them, provided with locks and Two looking-glasses, four book-shelves, now wellfilled with volumes, and a table in the middle at which six persons might dine, 'under difficulties.' There are four cabins, two measuring 5 feet 8 inches by 4 feet 7 inches, the two others 6 feet 5 inches by 4 feet 7 inches. They have sliding doors, but when these were closed the dimensions proved rather too small. The choice lay between being closely cooped up with scarcely room enough to turn round, or leaving the door open, so as to admit a portion of the passage as a dressing-room. The stern cabin measures 12 feet in length. Its available space for dressing is about 8 feet 6 inches, and here Selina reclines in luxury, though frequently disturbed by the creaking of the rudder. In the further part the boxes are stowed away; and there are drawers or cupboards for stores and clothes under every bed, and a bath which can never be used. Plenty of windows all round, provided with curtains, shutters, and venetians, and a sky-light to the saloon. Over all this is the 'quarter-deck,' where there are divans on either side, a table, a chair or two, and an awning which is spread in calm weather. The crew live on the lower deck, and sleep upon it or in the hold. At the further end is the large filter for the water, and the cook-boy's primitive kitchen apparatus for the crew. Beyond, in the bow, is 'the kitchen for the party.' The large mast and lateen yard is fixed towards the bow of the boat, the smaller one in the stern. Twelve oars are provided for the rowing, and a number of long poles for pushing off from sand-banks.

dahabeeh, the oars, and the small row-boat, are gaily painted in green, red, and white; and with the flags flying aloft and the Arab costumes on board, the Cairo makes altogether a very pretty 'turn out.' She numbers twenty-five souls on board; passengers five, dragoman and waiter, Reis, steersman, fourteen men as crew, cook and cook-boy.

"How shall I tell of the beauty and interest of each new bend of this ever-winding river; the charming novelty of the new style of life; the deliciousness of the breezes; the clearness of the atmosphere; the lovely sunrise at about half-past six, and the gorgeous hues of sunset at half-past five p.m.; crimson and gold, blue, pink, and green, intermingled as we had never seen them before, and increasing in beauty as each day brought us further south; and of the moonlight nights which we watched till near nine o'clock, and would have watched till morning dawned, had we not been perfect models of prudence and regularity of hours!"

Another writer says in speaking of the Nile voyage:-

"From Cairo upwards Egypt is now a broad, now a narrow green valley of the desert, surrounded by barren red grey chains of hills, which sometimes terminate in sharp cliffs running to the river; this valley is covered with fertile but prosaic fields of corn, sugar cane, vegetables and cotton, in which, under the shadow of palm groves, sycamores, and small plantations of acacias, are grey villages, and here and there small towns of the same colour, adorned with white minarets and country houses of beys and pashas. and then the tomb of a Moslemite saint. Here a herd of black goats, brown sheep, or grey buffaloes; there a train of camels, a donkey-rider, a creaking irrigating machine; veiled women with antique jars on their heads going down to the stream; naked children, and barking dogs; flocks of geese, ibisses, and pelicans on the river; wild pigeons numerous as gnats flying over the villages. In town

and village, no end of offal, rubbish and ruin, and that is all. On the other hand, life in a Nile bark has a charm which seldom fails to operate even on the most inert mind.

"The traveller is a perfect king in his boat. The air is balsamic, the sky clear, the climate an eternal spring, the gliding with the stream inviting to charming reveries and delightful contemplation which no other tour affords. For some there are vexations and tedious moments on the Nile voyage; but we found few who did nor remember with delight the impression altogether made upon them, of the singular life in the bark, which was for eight weeks their home, with its serene cheerfulness, and freedom from all restraint."

### ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE NILE VOYAGE.

These must be made in Cairo, and duly attested, signed, sealed, &c. As a rule two-thirds of the charge is paid before starting. Either the *dahabeeh* or small steamers may be engaged: the latter have many advantages. We extract the following form of Contract, which should have the Consul's Seal affixed.

## Form of Contract with the Dragoman for the Nile Voyage.

The undersigned N. N., from M., and P. P., from R., have this day settled with the dragoman Mohammed Abd El Atti, to take a voyage up the Nile with him on the following conditions:—

- 1. Mohammed Abd El Atti pledges himself to procure a spacious, comfortably fitted up boat, with an awning and a small boat, and to furnish the aforesaid boat with beds and bed linen, tables, chairs, china, glasses, filtering machines, and all necessary comforts to first-class passengers.
- 2. Mohammed Abd El Atti undertakes to provide all provisions, stores, wines and spirits, candles and lanterns, necessary for the voyage. Also to give as many dishes for breakfasts and dinners as the undersigned may demand.

- 3. Mohammed Abd El Atti binds himself to engage and pay for the whole voyage a cook, a man servant, and an assistant to wash the linen and clean the travellers' apartments.
- 4. Under the stated conditions Mohammed Abd El Atti promises to bring Messrs. N. N. and P. P., with their wives, to Assouan and back to Cairo, to allow them fifteen days' sojourn wherever they like, and to procure them guides and donkeys whenever they wish to see a place.
- 5. For the fulfilment of these conditions Mohammed Abd El Atti receives from the Messrs. N. N. and P. P. the sum of two hundred and twenty-five pounds sterling in gold. Of this sum one hundred and twenty-five pounds are to be paid down immediately, and the remainder on the return to CAIRO.
- 6. If it should please the Messrs. N. N. and P. P. to remain longer than fifteen days below the first Cataract, they promise to pay to Mohammed Abd El Atti for the first fifteen days which exceed the given term, the sum of three pounds fifteen shillings a day. For every day after the last-named period they will give him three pounds.
- 7. If the before-named travellers desire, after their arrival in Assouan, to go up to the second Cataract, Mohammed Abd El Atti promises to take them there in the same boat, and on the same conditions. And they will give him for the voyage from the first Cataract to the second, and back (including three days' stoppage wherever they like), the sum of sixty-seven pounds ten shillings; and if they should desire to stay longer than three days beyond the first Cataract, they promise to pay three pounds for every following day.
- 8. It is, of course, understood that Mohammed Abd El Atti has to give all presents, to pay the charges for watchmen, extra hands on board, the bringing of the boat over the rapids of Assouan and Philæ, and gratuities to the sailors, captain and pilot, during and at the end of the voyage.
- 9. It is also further understood that if the company go to the second Cataract, the stipulation about the number of days

exceeding the fifteen below the first Cataract is in so far annulled; that in this case the travellers are only bound to give Mohammed Abd El Atti three pounds for each day exceeding the fifteen days.

Given at Cairo the — of October, 18—.

N.B.—The boat must be provided with every necessary, and ready to sail in five days from this date.

Signed: N. N. from M.

P. P. from R.

Sealed by Mohammed Abd El Atti.

### DISTANCES OF PLACES ON THE NILE.

W. C. Wrunkmore, in his excellent Hand-book, gives the following table of places and distances from Boulac to Philæ (Island).

| (Island).          |         |         |   |                                       |                 |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| I.                 |         |         | [   | v.                                    |                 |
|                    |         |         | Miles.                                      |                                       | Miles.          |
| Boulak to El Mas   |         |         | 112   |                                       | 35              |
| To Bedreyshayn (W  | lest Ba | nk)     | 41/8  | Keneh                                 | 29              |
| Tibin              | •••     | •••     | 58  | -                                     |                 |
| Kaîr el Ejal       | •••     | •••     | 12 <del>]</del>                             |                                       | 64              |
|                    | •••     | •••     | 151   | VI.                                   | •               |
|                    | •••     | •••     | 3 1 6 3 6 4 6 4 6 4 6 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 | V (E)                                 | -0              |
| Gomon (W.)         | •••     | • • • • | 63  | Keneh to Koos (E.)                    | 18              |
| Benisooef          | •••     | •••     | 18  | Luxor                                 | 30½             |
|                    |         |         | 77  | -                                     |                 |
| II.                |         |         | ′′  |                                       | 48 <del>1</del> |
| Benisooef to Abu C | iraeh ( | w       | 1 454                                       | VII.                                  |                 |
| To Minieh          |         | ••••    |   | Luxor to Erment (W.)                  | _               |
| 10 Minier          | •••     | •••     |   | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | 9               |
|                    |         |         | 82½   | Esneh                                 | 23              |
| III.               |         |         | 1   | _                                     |                 |
| Minieh to Beni Ha  |         |         | 15  | *****                                 | 32              |
| States of Antinoe  |         | •••     | 15  | VIII.                                 |                 |
| Tel el Amarna      | •••     | •••     | 10  | Esneh to Edfou (W.)                   | 20              |
| Manfaloot (W.)     | •••     | •••     | 29 <del>1</del>                             | Hajar Silsileh                        |                 |
| Assioot            | •••     | • • • • | 25  | . •                                   |                 |
|                    |         |         | 941   | 701 11                                | •               |
| IV.                |         |         | 772   | Philæ                                 | 7               |
| Assioot to Abootig | (W)     |         | 12  | • -                                   |                 |
| Gow el Kebir (E.)  |         |         | 142   | · '                                   | 99              |
|                    |         |         |   | Total 585 Miles.                      |                 |
| Menshieh (W.)      | •••     |         | 392   | Total 505 Miles.                      |                 |
|                    |         | •••     | .9  | 601 1 44 32 337 1 11 - A-             | 41              |
| Girgeh             | •••     | •••     | 13  | The letters E. W. indicate            | tne             |
|                    |         |         | 88  | East or West side of the Bank.        |                 |

## A BRIEF REFERENCE TO SOME OF THE DIVINITIES OF EGYPT,

As they may be seen Pictorially Chiselled on the Tombs and Temples of the Nile.—G. A. Hoskins.

AMUN RAY.—The Intellectual Sun, called in the hieroglyphics, the King of the Gods (two long feathers on his cap).

KNEPH.—The Spirit of the Deity which presided over the creation (a ram's head, &c.).

PTHAH (Vulcan).—The Creative Power of the Deity, called in hieroglyphics, the Lord of Truth (generally mummy-shaped, and almost always with the emblem of stability with cross-bars).

KHEM (Pan).—"The Creator of the World," the Generative Principle, the Generating Influence of the Sun, mummy-shaped, with Amun's feathers.

SATE.—The Egyptian Juno (with an arrow always in the hieroglyphics).

MAUT.—Nature: the Mother of all (a vulture and half circle in the hieroglyphics).

Pasht.—Bubastis, the Diana of the Egyptians (cat's head).

NEITH.—The Egyptian Minerva (an oval with two hooks at each end in the hieroglyphics).

SEB.—Called the Father of the Gods (a goose on his head, and in his hieroglyphics).

OSIRIS.—That attribute of the Deity which signifies Divine Goodness (an eye in the hieroglyphics above a throne).

Isis.—The Royal Wife and Sister of Osiris (a throne, half circle, and egg in hieroglyphics).

ATHOR.—The Egyptian Venus (a hawk in a square in the hieroglyphics).

RE.—The Sun (hawk's head, and hawk with two ovals in hieroglyphics, distinguishing him from Horus, Aroeris, and Hor Hat, who are also represented with a hawk's head).

Anubis—Whose office it was to superintend the passage of the souls from this life to a future state (always with a jackal's head).

THOTH.—The Egyptian Mercury, the scribe in the sacred rites of Osiris (with the head of the ibis).

SAVAK.—A deified form of the Sun (with a crocodile's head).

THMEI.—The Goddess of Truth and Justice (with a feather on her head, and generally wings).

There are at least forty more Gods and Goddesses, most of them, however, rarely seen except in late times, on Ptolemaic and Roman constructions, when the religion had become more corrupt.

## A BRIEF REFERENCE TO SOME OF THE CHIEF PLACES ON THE

### ASCENT OF THE NILE.

"Benisooef, where a Governor resides. A road leads off to the Fayoum, a fertile locality in the Lybian Desert. A brick Pyramid, in ruins, stands where a glimpse may be had of it. Benisooef is a large town. Once it supplied all Egypt with linen; now it could not furnish enough for a whole shirt. At a distance it has a grand appearance; but the inviting aspect melts into air on approaching it.

MINIEH, the residence of another Governor, and site of ruins. From traditions and the historians, we learn that this was a town of importance thousands of years ago. Great events transpired in this dusty, thirsty, uninviting Arab town, before the birth of Abraham. All the streets are narrow, and commanded at each extremity by wooden doors. Policemen, or officers of the army, (we could not be certain which,) with their belts stuck full of large, heavy horse-pistols, were lounging about in the Bazaar, and cooling themselves where a shade was to be had. There was nothing to be seen in the

Bazaars but soft bread, tobacco, pipes, eggs, fowls, and coarse articles of hardware. The women were in the majority, lounging in the alleys and streets. There is a splendid sugar-manufacturing house there, under the management of a French engineer. The sugar was of the best quality.

AKHMIN, the site of one of the largest cities of the Thebias, or province of Thebes. Just beyond Akhmin is a stone, to which females resort, on account of its singular properties of making those fruitful who repeat certain appropriate words over it, and remain a certain period for rest and meditation. It is probably an old sculptured fragment of a long ago destroyed temple.

Abydos was the city of cities, in the glorious day of Egyptian greatness. It was here that Osiris and Rameses the Great were buried. One of the buildings is called the palace, and the other a temple. The pillars, which we reached by crawling with a lighted candle, are immensely large, and covered with reliefs, of very wonderful execution. Abydos is now called Arabat El Matfoon, or the In the time of Strabo, Abydos had become a mere buried. village; but, in its glory, it was only second to Thebes. the general survey of the remains of Egyptian architecture, a reference is made to these great works. A vast cemetery, as old as Osirtasin I., who reigned 1740 years B.C., and some of the ovals containing the name of Rameses the Great, have been identified.

Dendera, opposite the miserable town of Keneh. After going over and through the interior of three excavated temples, our curiosity was whetted for further developments, since it is strongly probable that there is more concealed than has yet been brought to light. These massive, splendid buildings—surpassing in architecture anything Europe ever had—are not always appreciated by those who are so fortunate as to view them. The pillars on which the flat roof rests are massive and magnificent beyond all I have yet seen. What

men in conception, and in execution too, those old templebuilders must have been!

LUXOR. I was in a state of ecstatic bewilderment at the grandeur and unexpected majesty of the remains. The obelisk in front of the more than half-buried temple is similar to Cleopatra's Needle, and is as perfect as on the day of its erection. Its sides are polished to the smoothness of glass; the angles are sharp, and the hieroglyphics bold and distinct. Those stolen monoliths set up in Paris and Constantinople, which I have examined, are rough in comparison. Perhaps 20 or 30 feet of the base, like the feet and bodies of the sitting statues behind, concealed by millions of cart loads of filth, may be in excellent preservation."

### THEBES, LUXOR, AND KARNAK.

The following well-written condensed account is from the pen of W. P. Fetridge, of the U.S., and may be supplemented by Murray, Wilkinson, J. and C. Smith, &c., &c.

Thebes.—The most celebrated and magnificent of the ancient capitals of Egypt; the capital of the kingdom of the Pharaohs when in the zenith of their power, and whose remains exceed in extent and grandeur all that the most lively imagination can depict. No written account can ever give an adequate impression of the effect, past and present, of its temples, palaces, obelisks, colossal statues, sphinxes, and sculptures, of various kinds. They continue from age to age to excite the awe and admiration of the spectator. To have seen the monuments of Thebes is to have seen the Egyptians as they lived and moved before the eyes of Moses. To have seen the tombs of Thebes is to have seen the whole religion of the Egyptians at the most solemn moments of their lives. Nothing that can be said about them will prepare the traveller for their extraordinary grandeur.

"Not all proud Thebes' unrivalled walls contain,
The world's great empress on the Egyptian plain,
That spreads her conquest o'er a thousand states,
And pours her heroes through a hundred gates,
Two hundred horsemen and two hundred cars
From each wide portal issuing to the wars."

It is possible to see the whole of these stupendous ruins in three days, but the traveller had better make it six.

The most striking of the ruins are those of Karnak and Luxor, on the eastern bank of the river, with Memnonium and Medinet Habou on the western side. The sanctuary of Ammon, a small granite edifice founded by Osirtasin, with the vestiges of the earliest temples around, is the centre of the vast collection of palaces and temples which is called Karnak. Beside these temples a few miserable Arabs dwell, whose chief subsistence is derived from the visits of travellers, to whom they sell scraps of papyrus, mummy cases, coins, and similar objects of antiquarian interest, many of them suspiciously modern in appearance.

The principal hall in the Palace of Karnak, which there can be no doubt is the Temple of Ammon, the Jupiter of the Egyptians, is 318 feet long by 160 broad, and its roof is supported by 134 columns of 70 feet in height and 11 in diameter. The approach to this stupendous structure is through an avenue of colossal sphinxes which is upwards of a mile in length, and connects the remains of Karnak with those of Luxor.

The Palace of Luxor, though inferior to those of Karnak, is also of vast dimensions. Its principal entrance is most magnificent. On either side of the doorway stood two obelisks, or monoliths, each formed out of a single block of red granite 80 feet high and 8 feet square, and most beautifully sculptured; one of these was conveyed to Paris, and now stands in Place de la Concorde. Between the obelisks and propylon are two colossal statues, each measuring about 44

feet from the ground. This palace is now in a most ruinous state, but many of the pillars are yet standing. Its whole length is 800 feet long by 200 broad.

The ruins on the western side of the Nile are not less interesting. Behind the ruins, at the end of a long ravine which winds into the heart of the Libyan Mountains, are the Tombs of the Kings, excavated out of the solid rock, and their walls covered with a profusion of paintings and sculptures, white stucco brilliant with colours, fresh as they were thousands of years ago. No modern galleries or halls could be more completly ornamented; but, splendid as they would be even as palaces, their interest is enhanced even by being what they are.

"Every Egyptian potentate, but especially every Egyptian king, seems to have begun his reign by preparing his sepulchre. It was so in the case of the Pyramids, where each successive layer marked the successive year of his reign. It was equally so in these Theban tombs, where the longer or shorter reign can be traced by the extent of the chambers or the completeness of their finish. In one or two instances, you pass at once from the most brilliant decorations to rough unhewn rock. At the entrance to each tomb he stands, making offerings to the Sun, who, with his hawk's head, wishes him a long life to complete his labours."

Many of these tombs are 400 feet in depth. The principal one is "Belzoni's Tomb," called after the enthusiastic antiquary. It was occupied by Osiris, father of Rameses II. It is marked No. 17. Bruce's or Harper's tomb was occupied by Rameses III. Its depth is 405 feet. In the series of small chambers in the two first passages we have strong evidences of the style and elegance in which the ancient Egyptians lived. In the kitchen, we see them killing oxen, roasting beef, making pastry, kneading dough, and drawing wine. In a room opposite them are representations of boating on the Nile, with views of the cabin, showing the richness

of the furniture of the same. Next, an armory, containing representations of all the implements of war, weapons of offence and defence. On one of the walls is a splendid representation of two harpers. There are twenty-one of these tombs now open to the scrutiny of the traveller.

On the east of this range of hills are the tombs of priests and private individuals. These are generally small; some of them, however, are much larger than any of the kings—that of the priest Assessaf, who must have been of enormous wealth, is the largest of all the sepulchres at Thebes. After going down stairs, making half a dozen turnings, then up stairs, then half a dozen more turns right and left, ascending and descending six times, you come to the sacred inclosure, travelling through various courts and halls to the distance of nearly 900 feet! The ground occupied by this sepulchre is nearly one and a quarter acres!

Between Medinet Habou and Koorneh lie the remains of the Memnonium. Its proportions are immense (540 feet long by 200), and its sculptures so beautiful that it is considered one of the most magnificent structures of Thebes.

Among the ruins of the Memnonium are the fragments of the stupendous colossal statue of Rameses the Great. It has been broken off at the waist, and the upper part now lies prostrate on the ground. This enormous statue measures 63 feet round the shoulders, and 13 feet from the crown of the head to the top of the shoulders. The Arabs have scooped milestones out of his face, but you can still see what he was—the largest statue in the world. Rameses rested here in awful majesty, after the conquest of the whole of the then known world. Next to the wonder excited by the boldness of this sculpture is the labour that must have been exerted to destroy it—to destroy these countless statues that strew the plains of Thebes. The conclusion that all come to, and which the Persian hatred to idols justify, is—Cambyses.

The two immense colossi—one of them commonly known as the *Vocal Memnon* (the statue that, according to ancient

tradition, uttered musical sounds when the rays of the morning sun first glowed above the eastern mountains)—stand, like lonely landmarks, hoary, blackened, time-worn, and defaced, in the midst of the Theban plain, in front of the space between the Memnonium and the Mounds of Medinet Habou.

From Thebes to Assouan (the first cataract), distance 125 miles.

We first pass *Esneh*, the Latopolis of the Romans. There is nothing now remaining of that important city but the portico of its temple. This town is the head-quarters of the Ghawazee, or dancing girls of the Mamelukes, who were banished from Cairo for offending the rules of the authorities. It contains some manufactures of pottery and cotton shawls. It is the entrepôt for the Sennaar caravan, and the principal commercial place in Upper Egypt.

From Esneh to Assouan the distance is 92 miles. passing up there is a place where the valley is crossed from east to west by a range of mountains; this is the seat of the ancient sandstone quarries, from whence the ancient Egyptians procured a great portion of the materials employed in their wonderful structures. At this spot ends the limestone range of hills from which were dug the materials of almost all the temples of Egypt, and the sandstone continues to the first Cataract, where it changes to the granite range, from which the Nile issues out of the mountains of Nubia. From here came the colossal statue of Rameses, the columns at Rome, at Paris, at Constantinople, and at Alexandria. At Heliopolis we see the first of its race, and here, immediately east of Assouan, we see the last, hewn out, but, like the mammoth stone at Baalbec, never removed from its birthplace.

Assouan, the ancient Syene, lies immediately below the first Cataract, and is the frontier town of Egypt. It has few ruins of any importance, but contains a mosque (of Amer), and does considerable trade in slaves from Abyssinia.

### THE WONDERS OF THE NILE:

ITS DELTA, PYRAMIDS, CITIES, AND TEMPLES.

In addition to the foregoing extracts, we have great pleasure in introducing the following from an excellent paper written by John Frith, Esq., of Woodbank, Burngreave, Sheffield; and read before the Sheffield Literary and Philosophical Society, July 6, 1869. This paper is the more appropriate to the present work as it is the spontaneous testimony of a gentleman who accompanied our first tourist expedition to the Nile, Palestine, Turkey, Greece, &c.

#### ITINERARY OF THE NILE TOUR.

"At Alexandria we stayed a few days, and then took the railway which crosses the delta of the Nile to Cairo. Here we again stayed some time, and then went on board two small steamers, each calculated to carry sixteen passengers, to make the ascent of the Nile.

"At this time we did not stay to visit the Pyramids or the site of Memphis, but passed the quarries of Masarah, from which the stone for building the Pyramids was obtained. These quarries are on the east bank; the Pyramids and Memphis on the west bank of the Nile. On our way up the river, we stayed to see the town of Minieh, the tombs of Beni-hassan, the town of Assioot, and the tombs in the hills beyond the town of Tentyra, now called Denderah, and a large ancient temple situate at this place, dedicated to the goddess Athor. The next place we reached was the city of Thebes, the ruins of which extend fully two miles on each side of the Nile. In the locality of this city are the Tombs of the Kings. Here we stayed three days. Above Thebes are the large temples of Esneh and Edfou; these we visited, and soon after arrived at the sandstone quarries, from which the stone was supplied for building all the large temples in upper, middle, and part of lower Egypt. This rock in ancient times

dammed up the waters of the Nile, and formed the site of the first Cataract. Now we sail past without obstruction, and ascend the river to Assouan. Assouan is the highest point on the river a steamer can reach; the first Cataract is two or three miles above Assouan; and a few miles above the cataract brought us to Philæ, an island in the river, in past times held sacred as the burial-place of the god Osiris. This is the boundary between Ethiopia, or Nubia, and Egypt. To reach Philæ from Assouan, we travelled on camels and donkeys, a distance of six or seven miles, through the Nubian desert, calling on our way to see the ancient granite-quarries This, the most southern point we made, is in the of Syene. 24th degree of latitude, and within half a degree of the tropics.

"From Philæ we retraced our steps to Cairo, staying there a few days for the purpose of visiting the various Pyramids, the Sphynx, and the site of Memphis. From Cairo we travelled back to Alexandria, and from thence took steamer for Port Said. We had a day's sail on the Suez Canal, and then went forward, still by steamboat, to Beyrout, calling on our way at Jaffa.

"EGYPT is at the present time exciting the curiosity of the English and of the American people, perhaps to a greater extent than any other historic land. The foundation-stones of civilized life appear to have been laid there; and now that we have discovered a key by which the hieroglyphical characters in which her history is recorded can be read, the linguist and the archæologist are busy trying to unravel the somewhat tangled thread in which past events appear to be involved. To us and to all Biblical nations, the interest of these inquiries is increased by the fact that Moses was born there—there he received his education, and there he meditated upon those great mysteries—the Creation of the natural world, and the genesis of life upon the earth.

### GEOLOGY OF THE NILE BANKS.

"The geological appearance of the valley of the Nile is striking in its simplicity and grandeur, even to those who have seen so many other parts of the earth. There are but three rocks that can be said to appear above the level surface of the land, and these are of a kind full of suggestion as to natural operations. The three rocks are limestone, sandstone, and granite. In them we see the solid foundations of the earth, and the rocks that have been buried under the sea. In sailing up the Nile, the first rock that rises to view is the magnesian limestone. This rock is of great thickness. and extends from Cairo to Thebes—a distance of 300 miles. In some parts it rises from the banks of the river nearly perpendicular, to a height (as I judge) of 500 feet; and although the entire mass is limestone, there are in the rock several different beds, and these beds appear to have been formed under somewhat different influences. Some of the beds are full of fossils. The surface of the rock that was levelled to form an even foundation for the large Pyramid was of this kind of stone. (Of this rock I have with me a specimen.) Deeper down in the rock the stone is close and compact, and as fine in its grain as ivory, of which, when it is polished, it has somewhat the appearance. specimen of this portion of the rock I found near Thebes, in the Tombs of the Kings. (Of this stone I have also brought a specimen, taken out of Tomb No. 17, said to be the burialplace of King Osirei, father of Rameses the Great.) The stone of which the Pyramids are built is from the same bed. taken out of the quarries at Masarah, on the opposite side of the river from that on which the Pyramids stand. are other beds of stone in the same rock, that contain other kinds of fossils, of which I have also brought a specimen from Minieh.

"As I have said, this rock extends from Cairo, where the delta may be said to end and the valley of the Nile begin, up

to the point on the river where the red sandstone rock crops out. This rock stretches across the river, and appears with a low perpendicular face rising out of the water on each hand as you ascend the river. The face of the rock next the river has been carved into various forms, representing temples, grottos, and other devices; but to the mind's eye the continuity of the rock is visible, and gives to the tradition that this was in ancient times the site of the first Cataract the semblance of truth. This stone has been quarried very extensively, and used in the construction of most, if not all, the temples and palatial buildings in Middle and Upper Egypt. The area over which the rock appears above the surface of the earth in the direction of the river extends only two or three miles.

"Some short distance above,—that is up the river, the granite crops out, and is visible over a much larger area of country. In that part of the desert lying between Assouan and the first Cataract, are situated the quarries from which the large blocks of granite for the colossal statues and for the obelisks were obtained. These quarries are perhaps two miles from the river, but on returning to the river we found the same stone thrown up in irregular masses, and now forming the walls of the river at the first Cataract; huge blocks of granite are also lying about on the surface of the sands in the desert.

# EGYPTIAN MYTHOLOGY, ASTRONOMY, GEOMETRY, &c.

"Following on the formation of the delta, and the geological lessons taught by the rocks in the locality, another means of studying the ways of Providence was afforded the ancient Egyptians in the annual rising and overflowing of the waters of the Nile. The rapidity of the growth of animal and vegetable life following these periodical inunda-

tions, and arising out of the action of a tropical sun on the moist and damp earth, had a perceptible effect in moulding and forming their mythology. This lesson was embodied by them in a tangible form, so far as celestial attributes can be thus represented, in the sculptured ceiling of one of the secret chambers attached to the temple at Denderah, dedicated to the goddess Athor. The chief personage in this design is the Sun god, whose figure reaches round three sides of the ceiling: his body occupying one side, his legs another, and his arms are stretched along a third; his hands spread out as if in the act of blessing the life that he had created, or rather begotten. From the breath of his mouth a world is being formed; in his lap lays the sun, the rays from which are represented as falling upon a trough in the earth in which the goddess Athor is born; and from one of the mounds by the side of the trough vegetable life is represented as issuing out of the earth under and by reason of the same influences.

"Another natural advantage favourable to the early culture of the Egyptians is the remarkable clearness and transparency of the atmosphere. By day the sun, and by night the moon and stars, stand out as clear and well-defined bodies. Day and night follow each other more quickly than with us; there is little or no twilight, and one consequence is that the sun, the moon and the stars, are seen in very close proximity. As evidence of this, I may tell you that I saw the moon on the day of her birth, when she was but a few The thin crescent stood out clear and bright in the sky; and by a paler light the whole body of the moon was to be seen, marked by a clear and well-defined outline. On another occasion the stars were shining very bright and clear, and at the same time there was a gentle ripple on the waters of the Nile. We were lying at anchor, and over the bulwarks of the vessel we could see the reflection of the stars in the water—the ripple on which broke the reflection. so that each star appeared to have a tail somewhat like a comet. One of the planets shone out on that night clearer and brighter than usual; I called a lady's attention to the reflection of this star, and she said, 'No, surely it's the moon;' but on looking up, she saw no moon in the sky. Herodotus says that in his time the Egyptians claimed to be the first people who had fixed the length of the year, and divided the year into months, corresponding with the times that the sun took to traverse certain clusters of stars known to us as the signs of the zodiac. \* \* \* \* \*

"One other art that we owe in a great measure to the Egyptians is mensuration, as applied to the measurement and division of land, and to the construction of dikes. have no doubt you will understand, is an invention rather than a discovery, depending upon the laws of the mind for its evolution, and not upon the laws that control the physical world. This invention had its rise in a natural difficulty, caused by the river destroying landmarks, thereby rendering necessary some sure method by which the boundaries could be again fixed after each inundation; and in time the same art was applied to the construction of dikes, whereby the surplus water of the Nile was reserved for the purpose of When we consider the means by which these ends were attained, and the knowledge implied by these operations, we shall find involved therein fixed standards of measure. the rules of arithmetic, multiplication and division—the measurement of angles-trigonometry; indeed all those sure bases on which rest the yet higher attainments of modern mathematicians.

"I may mention that all the knowledge that I have attributed to, and as belonging to the ancient Egyptians—inventions and discoveries—was gathered together and put into a definite form in the great Schools at Alexandria, by Euclid and Ptolemy.

### TEMPLES, PALACES, &c.

"At Memphis there is little to be seen beyond a few fragments of granite, and a portion of a colossal statue supposed A part of the foundation of some of to be that of Sesostris. the Temples may be traced. Diodorus states that this city was once 17 miles in circumference. The Fayoum, which is some miles higher up the river, we did not visit. called at Minieh to see the town, and found that it was the A camel bazaar was held, at which over a hundred camels were offered for sale. We then proceeded to inspect the Tombs or Grottos of Beni-hassan. These Tombs are in the form of caverns, excavated out of the solid rock; pillars of rock being left at certain intervals to support the roof; these pillars, left rough in the first excavations, were afterwards worked into artistic forms. In these Tombs the pillars have been worked into the form of the Grecian Doric column; the shafts are fluted, and the proportions are the same in all respects, with the exception of some slight deficiency in the moulding of the capital. This is the only instance that I saw of resemblance in detail between Egyp-The principal Tomb is divided by four tian and Greek art. of these pillars into three compartments, the ceiling or roof over each division being in the form of a flat segment arch, painted in small squares in alternate colours, somewhat resembling a tesselated pavement. The walls are also painted, and it is matter for remark, considering the date of these Tombs, that amongst the things illustrated is the art of making glass-furnaces and crucibles, and men in the act of blowing glass bottles into form. The trade of the goldsmith There are also book-keepers, or scribes, is also represented. taking notes. Other scenes represent men fishing with nets, catching birds with nets, hunting on horseback with dogs; and in one instance the huntsman is throwing the lasso. Other scenes represent agricultural pursuits-ploughing the

land and sowing; women playing at ball; and in another place the ministers of justice are applying the lash. These Tombs were formed, and the walls painted, according to the English chronological tables, 2000 years B.C.

"On the 14th of February we arrived at Assioot, a town situate about 230 miles above Cairo, containing 20,000 At this place caravans crossing the desert take in provisions. Vegetables and grain of all kinds are plentiful. We found wheat and barley in ear-the wheat in bloom. At table we were served with green peas and salads. In this town the Egyptians may be seen at home, and the association of the place with the caravans seems to carry us back into the pre-Christian era. The Bazaars are in a very primitive shape. The wheat and barley offered for sale are shot down in heaps on the bare ground. The people are not over-burdened with clothing; and the houses, with their flat roofs, are built with sun-dried bricks made from the mud Behind the town, on the hills, there are tombs of the Nile. similar to those at Beni-hassan; and judging from their construction, of a date quite as early. It is noticeable, in connection with the scenes sculptured on the walls of these Tombs, that the hills here, as well as at Beni-hassan, are covered with scoriæ, the refuse of furnaces,—in some places to the depth of six feet. From the top of the mountain there is a very extensive view of the Nile, reaching up and down more than 100 miles; in other directions the view extends across the desert.

"Some distance higher up the river we landed at GIRGEH, for the purpose of examining the Shadoof, an instrument used for raising the water (during slack water time) from the river to the level of the land. Each of them is worked by one man, and consists of a bamboo cane about 13 feet long, used as a lever, to one end of which is attached a heavy stone—to the other, a bucket made of skin. The fulcrum, resting on a cross piece of wood supported on brick pillars,

is placed 4 feet from the stone end, and 9 feet from the bucket end of the lever; to the bucket a rope 10 or 12 feet long is fastened, and by this the bucket is pulled down, dipped in the water, and when full is lifted by the weight of the stone to the height of about seven feet. The use of this instrument is that it changes the man's labour from a lift into a pull, and enables him to continue much longer at the work. Hundreds of men are thus employed lifting water for irrigation. The land in this part of the Nile produces the date palm, tobacco, sugar cane, rice, cotton, wheat of various kinds, peas, beans, and splendid cauliflower.

"At the ancient town of TENTYRA, now called DENDERAH, we saw the first Egyptian Temple. The portico through which the building is approached was built by the Cæsars in front of the old Temple; and though in itself a beautiful structure, it somewhat disfigures the plan. This portico consists of 24 columns, 50 feet high and 7 feet in diameter; the capitals are worked out of stones measuring 10 feet every way; each stone weighing over 70 tons. The Temple is dedicated to the goddess Athor, the Venus of the Egyptians; and on the front row of columns the face of this goddess is sculptured. Behind this portico stands the old Temple, surrounded by a wall 80 feet high, on which every foot of space, both externally and internally, is covered with sculpture.

"More than 2000 years before our era the city of Thebes was in existence; remains of buildings of that age are still to be seen. From some cause—probably its central position—this city became the seat of government; and here we again find works as colossal as those around Memphis. The Temples and Palaces are of great magnitude, and the general plan of the city appears to have been laid out with an eye to architectural display. The ruins extend to a distance of two miles on each side of the river. On the western side is the Temple-palace of old Koornah; the Palace of

Rameses II., called the Memnonium; and about half-way between the two Palaces stand the two Colossi, one of which is known as the Vocal Memnon. These statues are some 60 feet apart, and are said to have formed the entrance to the king's road. This road crossed the Nile by a bridge of boats, and leads directly from the Palaces to the Temple of The street of the Sphinxes, a mile long, connected Luxor with the great Temple of Karnak; and from the principal front of Karnak an avenue of colossal rams stretched out towards one of the chief gates of the city. these Palaces and Temples, and the various colossal sculptures, make up the sum of all that is left to us of this once grand city;—of the daily life of the hundreds of thousands of people who once thronged its streets—how they lived, or how they were lodged, there is no sign.

"The Palace of Rameses II. is an extensive pile of building, consisting of large halls, the roofs supported by columns; solid towers for the purposes of defence; numerous courts surrounded with colonnades. Here also stands the celebrated colossal statue of the king. This statue, the largest in Egypt, is carved out of a single block of granite weighing by The stone was quarried at Syene, measurement 900 tons. near the first Cataract, and brought down the Nile, or across the country, a distance of 200 miles. Of the dimensions of this large statue some judgment may be formed from the fact that its toes are 3 feet long, the foot 10½ feet long, and from the sole of the foot to the knee measures 191 feet. In front of the Temple of Luxor there are two large statues, but of much smaller dimensions than the one at the Memnonium; and here also stood two obelisks, one of which has been removed to the Place-de-la-Concorde, in Paris; the other, I have understood, was given to England, but still remains on its original site, the cost of removal and a somewhat serious fracture in the stone being alleged reasons for its non-acceptance by this country.

"The ruins of the Temple of Karnak cover an area measuring 11 miles in circumference. The principal hall is 329 feet long by 170 feet wide, divided into three compartments by twelve columns, each 11 feet 6 inches in diameter, and 70 feet high. The abacus, or capital of these columns, measures 22 feet across. In addition to the large columns, the hall contains 122 other columns, 9 feet in diameter and 45 feet high. One court is surrounded with colossal effigies of King Osirei, erected in the form of caryatides, supporting an entablature. In another part of the Temple is the sanctuary, the walls of which are built of polished granite, the ceiling painted blue and studded with golden stars. sanctuary stand several obelisks, one of which measures 92 feet in length, and is the largest now standing in Egypt. In the construction of their Temples the Egyptians appear to have had a threefold purpose:—1st. To make them places of safety-strong places. 2nd. Places of study for the priesthood. 3rd. Places of worship. In front they built two large towers, some of them to the height of 120 feet; these towers guarded the principal entrance in the same way that the portcullis is guarded in modern fortresses. these towers was an open court, with colonnades on two sides. Next, a second court, with double lines of columns, and effigies of the king who built the Temple, or of the god to whom it was dedicated; then the roofed Temple, divided into three compartments by two rows of pillars, the centre aisle being in some instances the highest, as in our own churches. Behind the Temple was the sanctuary, surrounded by private chambers for the use of the priests. In various parts of the building passages and staircases conducted to the roof. On the roofs of some of the Temples, I measured stones 38 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 4 feet thick,

"The style of architecture adopted in the construction of these Temples and palatial buildings is peculiar to Egypt, and arises naturally out of the materials with which they had to work; all the proportions are massive, the diameter of the columns large in proportion to their height, the entablatures deep, and the walls thick. Any one visiting the country will notice the entire absence of timber and iron fit for constructive purposes, and indeed of every other kind of material except stone; this was their sole resource. Roofs, lintels, bearings of all sorts as to length and breadth, were formed of stone; the avenues between the columns, sometimes 30 feet wide, were covered with transverse stone beams laid close together, and of a thickness proportionate to the bearing, so that the superincumbent weight rendered necessary a massive substructure. Of stone they had an endless supply. As I have before said, three varieties of stone were used in the construction of their buildings and monuments-magnesium limestone, of which the Pyramids are built; sandstone, of which the Temples and Palaces are built; and granite, out which the obelisks and colossal statues are formed. rocks, if they have been moved since their formation, have to a great extent escaped fracture. There are none of the throes and dislocations that are so perceptible in the strata, and more particularly in the stone quarries of our own country. The stone lies in the quarries in large unbroken masses, and one of the consequences is that stones of any required magnitude, limited only by the power of moving them, may be cut. This, and the absence of timber, has had much to do in moulding Egyptian art.

"It has been a matter of wonder with many as to how, or by what means the Egyptians contrived to remove the large blocks of stone of which the Temples are built, and out of which the obelisks are formed and the statues carved. Some of these stones are over 90 feet long; and one of the blocks —that out of which the statue of Rameses, erected at the Memnonium, was carved—weighed 900 tons, and was removed from the quarries at Syene to its present site—a distance of 200 miles. In trying to explain the means

adopted by them to accomplish this end. I must refer to a statement made by Herodotus, to the effect that 20,000 men were employed for 20 years in making the road from the quarries at Masarah to the Pyramids, for the conveyance of the stone. I must also allude to somewhat similar efforts recently made in our own town, by the conveyance of metal anvil blocks weighing over a hundred and fifty tons, from the foundry where they were cast to the site in which they were permanently fixed. In the latter operation no difficulty was experienced in applying power to move the weight, so long as the surface of the road stood firm. They had only the ordinary road on which to travel, but when the road gave way and the wheels sank, the entire weight had to be raised by screw jacks, and a temporary road laid under the wheels. The making of the road was with the Egyptians the first and chief consideration. In some parts of the valley of the Nile the remains of these roads may still be seen, and where they cross a dike made and used for the purpose of irrigation these structures are strong in the extreme; large stones, 10 or 20 feet long, are used in the foundation walls and the stones that formed the bridge; the cross bearers were of larger dimensions, worked smooth, and set level and true. For the application of force, means were found in the fibre of the date palm tree, which grows in great abundance along the whole valley of the Nile. I have heard it said that the fibre of this tree makes stronger ropes and cables than any other vegetable substance; so that the means of applying force was there, and the question comes—What force did they apply? In the quarries at Syene we have evidence, by marks still remaining on the face of the rock, that they were acquainted with the use of the wedge; in the chariot wheels represented on the monuments, we have evidence that they were acquainted with the power of the lever, in that form certain; and from other representations, I think also in the form adapted for the application of human force as in our

ordinary capstan. The shadoof is another instance of the application of the power of the lever, and this instrument is said to have been in use from time immemorial. arrive at the conclusion that the wedge and the lever were forces used for lifting. For transition I think the force used was confined entirely to the strength of man. At the present time, when a heavier boat than usual is going up the Nile against wind and stream, the people may be seen yoked to the boat by means of a strong rope fastened to the mast of the vessel, fully half way up. Ordinarily this rope is sufficient for a number of men to take hold of and drag the vessel along; but when the vessel is too heavy to be moved by these means, a number of smaller ropes are attached to what I may call the main rope, at distances about 4½ feet apart. These smaller ropes are fixed in pairs on each side the largerope; the men, in equal numbers on each side, then pull by the smaller ropes, which in front form an angle of about 30 degrees with the large rope. By these means ten or twenty thousand men might be yoked to one of these large stones, marching fifty or a hundred abreast, according to the width 10,000 men thus yoked would draw a thousand Some of the sculptures on the monuments represent heavy weights as being moved by these means; the process would be slow, but the force being sufficient for the purpose. patience and perseverance would do the rest."

#### DEPARTURE FROM EGYPT.

In leaving Cairo for the Palestine Tour, travellers can go from Cairo by rail back to Alexandria, and then take steamer to Port Said, en route to Jaffa; or they can go by rail to Suez, and then via the great Ship Canal to Port Said. In this way a long distance will be saved, and the scenery varied. On the opening of that world-famed project no doubt but ample and constant communication will be furnished.

PORT SAID, an entirely new town that has sprung up with the construction of the Ship Canal, is built mainly of wood, is well supplied with places for useful things, and has a number of cafés and drinking places in it. But beyond the public works, and the fine out-lying Mediterranean Sea, there is nothing to occupy the attention of the tourist.

The Austrian Lloyd steamers usually call here and stay a few hours on the Saturday morning, and depart for Jaffa in the evening.

Before leaving Egypt, we advise the traveller to avoid the evening air as much as possible, to be careful as to food which may produce biliary derangement, and to use only water that is evidently sweet and pure. Excess in eating, and using freely stimulating wines and liquors, will in most cases affect injuriously the health, and stultify the good results that change, sea air, &c., may beneficially produce. A nutritious diet, without fatty or stimulating qualities, will, as a rule, tend both to the health and vigour of the tourist. The three great physicians to persons abroad are fresh air, good food, and regular repose. With these, and necessary exercise, there is no reason why the health and vigour of the constitution may not be daily improved.

|  | · |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|
|  |   |  |  |
|  |   |  |  |
|  |   |  |  |
|  |   |  |  |
|  | · |  |  |
|  |   |  |  |
|  |   |  |  |
|  |   |  |  |
|  |   |  |  |
|  |   |  |  |



MAP TO COOK'S PALESTINE TOURS

# THE HOLY LAND.

# PORT SAID TO PALESTINE.

ANY travellers select the Great Desert route by Sinai to Palestine. This course not only renders camels indispensable, but is often connected with great inconveniences from the rapacity of the various Sheiks, whose bands are little better than brigands, as the experience of too many can testify. The route we present can be traversed by ladies and small parties, generally without peril or annoyance. Those absolutely incapable of horse and tent life may see Jerusalem and the suburban places by going from Jaffa to Jerusalem direct, by omnibus; and returning again to that port, may visit Beyrout, by steamer, and take diligence to Damascus; and returning in the same way, resume the steamers for Smyrna and Constantinople. But in our party we had a lady of seventy years of age, another of sixty-seven, and an invalid suffering from spinal weakness, who rather improved by horse exercise and tent-life for six-and-twenty days and nights. Having steamed out of PORT SAID, in ten or twelve hours, with wind and sea favourable, we gain the coast of Palestine, and shortly tourists for the Holy Land must prepare to leave the well-ordered vessel, as the first, and indeed only seaport of the Holy Land, comes In stormy weather the landing is difficult, and in very rough seas the disembarking is impossible; but on the 15th of March, 1869, we had a gorgeous sky and a calm sea, and in our boats we passed the huge rocks, sailed through the narrow passage, and reached the landing-place in safety and comfort.

This imposing looking sea-port is one of the oldest in the world. It is JAFFA.

"Oldest of Cities, linked with sacred truth And classic fable from thy earliest dawn—By name The BEAUTIFUL! Still fair and stately, As seen by mariner that steers his course From the far west, when summer sun goes down Beneath you level stretch of ocean blue, And flings the ripples of its dying light Full in thy face."—Lays of the Holy Land.

The beautifulness of Jaffa is mainly from the sea, except its lovely surrounding rearward suburb of groves, with their fruits and perfumes; for interiorly we regret to say that the illusion disappears in narrow, dirty, ill-paved streets, with dingy houses and dreary courts and passages. Nature, as God's servant, has done everything for Jaffa; but man nothing, or even worse than nothing.

## COAST ROUTE FROM JAFFA TO BEYROUT.

On this route, the first place or ruins, about six hours' journey from Jaffa, is Mahhalid, a place without any interest, except that some have supposed it to be the site of Antipatris, which is very improbable. In little more than three hours' journey from Mahhalid, we reach Cæsarea, once a glorious seaport, with a most admirable mole, towers, quay, &c.; and with a magnificent street of polished stone. Here, too, was a splendid temple, with a palace of that Herod who martyred James, shut up Peter in prison, and who, after his proud defiant assumption of God-like perfections, was eaten up of worms. Acts 12—1 to 23.

Here now is absolute solitariness. Mr. Gadsby says, "There is not now in Cæsarea a single human being." How affecting to think of the extreme contrast of its former greatness and present desolation! Saracens and Crusaders have alike been the instruments in this work of ruin. Proceeding onward, the traveller in a few hours will reach

MOUNT CARMEL, with its grand and imposing Latin Convent, near the summit, most picturesquely situated. The repute of this Convent has been of the very highest description. The intelligence, liberality, and kindness of the monks are universally admired. While they cheerfully receive remuneration from all who have ability to pay, they do not drive from their gate the poor and sick; and their medical skill is greatly praised. Mount Carmel can be seen for forty miles, and presents a fine appearance alike over the plains of Esdraelon and the Mediterranean Sea. This Carmel, which signifies "Fruitful field," is often the subject of Scripture reference. The mountain ridge on which it is situated is about 5 miles broad, 18 long, and its greatest height is 1750 feet. Its greatest interest is derived from its association with the life and work of the prophet Elijah. was the battle ground between Baal and his priests, and Jehovah and Elijah. Who can think on the eventful conflict and the sacrifices, and not feel the highest veneration for the site itself! See the Scripture references: Josh. 12-22, and 19-26; I. Kings 18-19 to end; II. Kings 2-25, 4-25, 19-23; II. Chron. 26-10; Solomon's Song 7-5; Isaiah 35-2; 37-24; Micah 7-14. Leaving Carmel, we proceed by a small place called Haifa, and on to the beautiful and distinguished town of

ACRE (Akka), the Ptolemais where Paul touched on his way to Jerusalem (Acts 21—7), and so celebrated in the times of the Crusaders. Acre provides a better landing than Jaffa, Tyre, or Sidon. There are strong fortifications of the town seaward, but the ruins all about testify to its utterly departed glory. The situation is fine, and the adjacent regions landward, magnificent. The population is somewhere about 5000: 700 Christians and Jews, the others Moslems and Druses. They have an export trade of grain and cotton. Nazareth is only about 20 miles distant. The English Fleet, under Commodore Napier, occupied the roadstead of Acre in 1840. Pro-

ceeding by the difficult pass of the Ladder of Tyre, the summit of which is very imposing, and the view beautiful, and continuing a good day's travel,

Tyre will be reached. This once celebrated seaport, so distinguished for its mercantile connections with the then known world, is now a heap of desolate ruins. It was once strong and beautiful, with its harbour full of great ships; but now only fishing boats can enter. Her glory is wholly departed, and she exhibits the most complete verification of prophecy that the world can furnish. See Josh. 19—29; II. Samuel 24-7. See also the terrible predictions of Ezekiel 27—I to end; Isaiah 23—I to end. These awful intimations of the Divine purpose were accomplished by Nebuchadnezzar, 573 B.C. It is the veriest debasement now of mud and filth that the eye can behold. Some three or four hours' ride will bring the traveller to

SARFA (Surafend) or Sarphan, the Sarepta of the Bible. Here lived the widow whose cruse of oil failed not, and here Elijah was sent on his mission of mercy. I. Kings 17—8, to end; Luke 4—26. Now there are heaps of fragments, broken cisterns, &c. Eight or nine hours' easy riding over what was the celebrated Phœnician plain, and we come to

SIDON (Saida) with its population of about 10,000, of whom 7000 are Mahomedans, and the rest Jews, Latins, Maronites, and a few Protestants. Sidon is celebrated for its gardens, orchards, and luxurious fruits; for its Khans, columns, and tomb of Ashmanezer. It is one of the oldest cities in the world (See Gen. 10—19), and the glory of Phœnicia. It is said to have been founded by the great-grandson of Noah. See Joshua 11—8; Judges 1—31; II. Samuel 24—6; I. Kings 5—6; 11—5; 16—31; Ezekiel 27—8; Matthew 11—21-22. And now the traveller must prepare for one of the most dreary rides in Syria, from Sidon to Beyrout, which will require 9 or 10 hours of toil and patience; but which will

67

terminate in all those unrivalled views and varied comforts, with the attainable repose that Beyrout presents to the weary way-worn tourist.

JAFFA.

# ROUTE FROM JAFFA TO JERUSALEM.

JAFFA, or YAFFA (population about 5000), the ancient Joppa, or Jopha, or Japho of Scripture, is a seaport, or searoadstead, 34 miles north-west of Jerusalem. It stands on an elevated promontory, and the streets rise as terraces above It is in reality the only port connected with each other. Judea. Its antiquity is nearly as ancient as the flood and the times of Noah. It has been given by tradition as the place where the Ark itself was built. It was assigned by Joshua to the tribe of Dan. It was the port where the pragmatic prophet Jonah took ship. It was here the Cedars of Lebanon were brought from Tyre and then conveyed to Jerusalem. Here Peter restored Tabitha to life (Acts 9-36). Here he also had the extraordinary vision by which was revealed to him the will of God that the Gospel kingdom should be opened to the Gentiles (Acts 10—11.)

During the Roman wars it is said 8000 of the inhabitants of Joppa were slain; and the calamities of this ancient place are of the most terrible character, reaching down to the time of Napoleon, who took it by storm in 1799, when hundreds if not thousands of Turkish prisoners were deliberately put to death.

There are several Mosques, and Greek and Latin Churches, Armenian Convent, etc. An admirable School for girls, under the care of Miss Arnott, from Glasgow, has been established with encouraging success.

The house of Simon, the tanner, by the sea side, is the great attraction; and a visit should be made to the English Cemetery, where several distinguished persons are interred. There is a beautiful monument to the memory of the late excellent Dr. Hodgkin.

The situation of Jaffa is magnificent; the orange and lemon groves, and water-melon beds round it, are most charming; the prickly pear hedges gigantic; but the heat is often extremely oppressive, and the streets are narrow, dreary, and abominably dirty. Great care is required in landing from the steamer, on account of its being an open roadstead with immense boulders and rocks lining the shore, and with an extremely narrow entrance; in certain states of the sea landing is impossible. The Palestine Hotel is pleasantly situated near the sea.

The steamers from Alexandria and Port Said arrive here mostly on Sunday mornings about 7, and depart at 3 p.m.; and also from Beyrout on Saturdays at about 7 a.m., and leave at 4 p.m.. But a reference to the published lists of the Austrian Lloyd's, and the French and Russian Companies, will be necessary to secure absolute accuracy.

JAFFA is peculiarly interesting as the place where tourists first tread the Holy Land, and from whence they prepare to go up to Jerusalem. A small omnibus performs this journey thrice a week, in about 14 hours. Those who begin Palestinian tent life have their tents and horses, etc., ready for them here. They commence their interesting journey by leaving the suburbs of Jaffa and crossing at once the flowery plains of Sharon. When we passed over this district in March, it was for miles one continued series of beds of most variegated and lovely flowers, and it should be traversed leisurely, as there is nothing in this respect equal to it in all Palestine.

If the reader has time, close to Jaffa he will find the remnant of an American colony, where certain enthusiasts, expecting the near personal advent of Christ, and believers also in American farming, &c., are collected. Disaster and division have sadly marred this people, though certain of them live in the daily expectation of the Messiah coming to Jerusalem and landing at Jaffa. But we must start for the Holy City, and passing near the villages of Gazoon and Beit Dajan, the Beth-Dagon of Scripture, we enter

RAMLEH, our first station of rest. Ramleh, the supposed ancient Arimathea, the city of Joseph the councillor, the friend of our Lord, is about 4 hours' journey from Jaffa. The Martyr's Tower is situated about a quarter of a mile from the town, and is connected with buildings of great extent, with rows of gothic arches, of cloister-like appearance. The view from the top is very fine. An extraordinary incident, dating back to 1101, renders a visit to this place additionally interesting.

The Latin Convent here is large and commodious, and the monks kind and attentive to those who become their guests. Here persons of all classes, from the highest aristocracy to the poorest pilgrims, have been entertained. Here the sick have been restored, and tired travellers have found refreshment and repose.

Within a circle range of a few hours' ride from Ramleh, there is Esdoud, the Ashdod of the first book of Samuel, 5—3, where Dagon fell before the ark of the Lord; and the Azotus where Philip was found after baptizing the eunuch (Acts 8—40). Also Gath, the town of Goliath; and on the opposite side within sight, is Ludd, the Lydda of the Acts, 9—32.

A usual camping place is about three hours' ride from Ramleh, at the entrance of the valley of Ajalon, where there is a fine brook of water, with myriads of musical frogs! The road onwards to Jerusalem is very sublime—high mountains and rough striking scenery; numerous eagles, and a few wolves, jackals, &c. About 3 or 4 hours' ride from the valley of Ajalon is

KIRJATH-JEARIM, celebrated in Old Testament times as being the resting-place of the ark for twenty years (I. Saml. 7—1, 2). The name signifies "City of the Woods." Until recently this place was the residence of a sheik who defied the Turkish authorities, and levied black-mail on travellers all the region round; but since his death, it has

become the general lunching-ground of travellers to and from Jerusalem. Here is a Latin church, with six beautiful pillars of porphyry, and also a convent. The valley of Elah, at some distance, opens on the right, where there is the brook from which David took the stones when he entered on mortal combat with the champion of the Philistines, while the contending armies were pitched on the mountain slopes on each side. And now within two hours' ride, or less, we come in sight of the reputed Emmaus, like a nest on the brow of the mountains on the left.

The situation and distance of Emmaus from Jerusalem, in our opinion, entirely overthrow criticisms which would place it more than twenty miles from the Holy City (Luke On the heights to the right, on the summit of a distant hill, is seen the tomb of Samuel. But now everything must give place to the one great absorbing desire—to see the metropolis of all sacred places-Jerusalem. We ascend several rough hills, and then the Holy City bursts in sight, which might well be accounted in its original grandeur the "joy of the whole earth." The view is very fine from this aspect, though not by any means the best. We can now descend directly and enter by the Jaffa Gate, or diverge to the left and go in by the ancient Gate of Damascus. last our feet stand within "Thy gates, O Jerusalem!"

# JERUSALEM.

"

O round about, and tell her towers sublime, And mark her battlements in every clime! Nay, nought we see but walls in ruin deep,

Where 'mid her mouldering halls the wild wind seems to weep.

And desolation there to desolation calls.

Is this the living Temple of our God?

Yes, 'mid the ruins hoar the angel with his rod

Is marking out her walls.

Ten thousand fathoms under ground

The deep foundations sink profound:

Though clouds and tempests hide her standing nigh;

Yet as the wild wind hurries by,

With lamentable moan,

To eyes with prayer and vigil made her own,

Her spiritual walls are seen,

Rising into the Heaven of Heavens,

Mysterious, vast, serene."

"As on our olive-crowned hill we stand, When Kedron at our feet its scanty waters Distils from stone to stone with gentle motion, As though a valley sacred to sweet peace. How boldly doth it front us! how majestically! Like a luxurious vineyard, the hill side Is hung with marble fabrics, line o'er line, Terrace o'er terrace, nearer still, and nearer To the blue heavens."—Milman.

JERUSALEM dates back to the time of Abraham, when, in the valley of Shaveh, the present valley of Jehoshaphat, Melchizedek, as the Priest of the most high God, met Abraham and blessed him. Melchizedek was also king of Salem, which doubtless was the original Jerusalem. It is fairly conjectured that on the Mount Moriah, in Jerusalem, Abraham essayed to offer up Isaac; and critics think that the place of sacrifice was called Jehovah-Jireh, and that from the word Jireh, coupled with Salem, the compound word Jerusalem originated.

Adonizedek was also king of Jerusalem, his name signifying "Lord of righteousness," thus giving a sacerdotal character to the city. Jerusalem, after the death of Joshua, in part at least (see Lavin's Jerusalem), was taken by the children of Up to the seventh year of the reign of David, Judah. Jerusalem was held by the Jebusites; but that monarch resolved to possess it and make it the capital of his kingdom. (See I. Chron. 11—4; II. Saml. 5—6, etc. David having made it the royal residence, had the city repaired and strengthened, and surrounded by a ravine, which begirt it on every side. It was now called "The City of David." Here he built himself a house of cedar, and prepared a magnificent tent for the Ark of the Lord. All the circumstances concerning the removal of the ark from the house of Obededom are minutely given in II. Samuel 6-12 to 18. Solomon's time the city attained its meridian glory. His costly Palaces, and the Temple for Jehovah of Hosts, invested it with unusual magnificence and sacred grandeur. (See II. Chronicles, chapters 1 to 10). Solomon's idolatrous apostacy became the foreshadowing of Jerusalem's decline and ruin. At length, in the evil reign of Zedekiah, it was taken by Nebuchadnezzar; and with its Palaces and Temple, burnt to the ground, and the people, with the vessels of the Holy Sanctuary, conveyed to Babylon. Chron. 36—17 to 21). For seventy years the city lay in waste and desolation. At the end of this time Cyrus, whose character and works had been predicted nearly two centuries before, gave a commission and decree for the re-building of the Temple, which was undertaken by Zerubbabel and Jeshua, and finally accomplished; and then in connection

with this, a few years afterwards, Nehemiah, the servant of God and cup-bearer to Artaxerxes, the king, was sent to build up its walls and gates. See the full history of this in the books of Ezra and Nehemiah. This Jerusalem and its second Temple, subsequently enlarged and beautified by Herod, was the city of our Lord's time—where, in infancy, he was presented—to which, as a youth, he went up with his parents—where he taught, performed many of his miracles where he was tried, and put to death—and where he rose the third day. It was here the first Christian Church was formed, and from whence went the streams of mercy to bless the whole earth. Here the Apostles lived and laboured for some time. Here Stephen and James were put to death.

Thirty-seven years after Christ's death, its utter ruin was effected by Titus and his armies. The precise nature of the assault, siege, and miseries, were given by the Saviour at the close of his ministry and life. (See Matt. 24—1 to 35). From that period Jerusalem, in all its multifarious changes, has been trodden down by the Gentiles, and is to-day under the rule of the Mahomedan Sultan of Turkey. In viewing Ierusalem, the tourist must never forget the absolute destruction of the city by Titus; its Palaces and Temples burnt with fire; and its streets and walls one total heap of ruins. That city is doubtless some forty or more feet beneath the present one, so that holy places and sites can only at most be very indirectly correct. And as every tree was destroyed within at least ten miles of Jerusalem, the olives and other trees in Gethsemane, or elsewhere, have been produced since that period. Near and over the ancient sites, we may linger with feelings of reverential awe and holy wonder. Of the valleys and mountains only can absolute certainty be realized. Mount of Olives, Mount Zion, the Valley of Jehoshaphat, the Hill of Evil Counsel, and probably the Tombs of the Prophets and Kings, may be just as they are now described; but the ancient houses of Pilate and Herod, and the original streets trodden by the Prophets and Jesus—the identical Golgotha, and the Garden with the Holy Tomb of the Saviour, cannot probably be indicated, except as being buried in the immense *debris* beneath. Still there is amply enough and to spare, to give an interest to the holy places of Jerusalem, abundantly to repay the expense and toil of a visit, and to produce those inly-wrought emotions in the Christian heart that all other cities in the world would utterly fail to effect. We advise that a general survey be taken of the walls and gates, and a careful walk round the city, over the Mount of Olives, Gethsemane, &c. Beginning thus, there is

The Mount of Ascension; Tombs of the Prophets; and in front of these the very best entire view of Jerusalem. The following division of the whole city, with its sacred places, has been drawn up by one of the resident clergymen:—

1st day. Ride round the City, go out at Jaffa Gate, turn down the valleys of Gihon, Hinnom, Aceldama, Jehoshaphat, Enrogel, Pools of Siloam and the Virgin, village of Siloam, Gethsemane, over the Mount of Olives to Bethany; and returning by the lower road, visit the Tombs of the Prophets.

2nd day. Mosque of Omar (morning), excavations, American Church and Convent, Tower of David.

3rd day. Tombs of Kings and Judges, Gibeon (1 hour 40 minutes), cross the valley of Ajalon to Mizpeh (30 minutes), and back to Jerusalem (2 hours 30 minutes).

4th day. Cave under the city, Rachel's Tomb, Bethlehem (1 hour 30 minutes), village of Bet Jaba (20 minutes.)

5th day. Visit the Protestant Schools, Hospitals, Wailing place (Friday).

6th day. Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and other sacred buildings.

7th day. Supposing it be Sunday, worship in Christ's Church, on Mount Zion. Services—forenoon, and in Lent evening.

The following particulars of Jerusalem we extract from the Almanack of 1869, published under the direction of the Hebrew Christian Mutual Aid Society:—

# POPULATION OF JERUSALEM.

| Jews |       |        |
|------|-------|--------|
|      | Total | 18,000 |

"The Jews are divided into Ashkanasim and Sephardim. The former are subdivided into Perushim (Pharisees) and Chasidim. They have four Synagogues and three Medrashim, where the Talmud is studied day and night.

"The Sephardim have 4 large Synagogues, 27 Medrashim, besides 13 private Synagogues, where the Talmud is also studied. Their chief Rabbi, Chacham Bashi, is recognised by Government, and has a seat in the Medjlis (Court of Justice).

"The Caraites number only about 10 families, and have a small Synagogue of their own. They reject the Talmud, and adhere only to the written word of God.

"The Mahomedans have II Mosques; the two principal ones are within the Temple Area—that of Omar and El Aksa. The next in sanctity is that of Nebi Daoud (Tomb of David), outside the Zion Gate.

"The Mosque property is under the control of the Mudirel Wakuf; a number of Sheiks are responsible to him for keeping the building in repair, as well as for a supply of wax, oil, &c. The religious functions are entrusted to the Ulemas (Divines). They consist of three classes:—1st. The higher order, who read and expound the Koran on Fridays. 2nd. The Imans, who repeat prayers in the Mosque and conduct funerals, &c. 3rd. The lowest grade of Imans, who call the faithful to prayer five times a day from the Minarets.

#### CIVIL AND MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

"Palestine is divided into three Pashalics: Jerusalem, Nablus, and Acre—all subject to the Pasha of Damascus. The Pasha of Jerusalem has under him 6 Mudirs—of Hebron, Gaza, Jaffa, Ramleh, Lydda, and Jerusalem. The Military Government is entrusted to a Pasha, Kaiem-Makam, and Bim Bashi, besides a number of subaltern officers.

### COURTS OF JUSTICE.

"1st. Muhkameh (Justice), of which the Kadi (Judge) is President. His salary is 7,000 piastres per month.

"2nd. Medjlis el Edara, composed of 7 members, 4 Turks, 2 Christians (Latin and Greek), and 1 Jew. Each member receives a salary of 400 piastres per month. The Kadi and Musti are members ex officio.

"3rd. Medjlis Daawe, composed of 3 Turks, 1 Jew, and 2 Christians (Latin and Greek).

"4th. Medjlis el Tedjhâra (Tribunal of Commerce), composed of 3 Turks, 2 Christians, 1 Protestant, and 1 Armenian.

"5th. Medjlis el Beladi (Municipal Council), composed of President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Inspector of Works, Clerks (Turks), and 8 Assessors, viz: 2 Turks, 3 native Christians, 3 Europeans chosen by the Consuls, viz: 2 Jews and 1 Christian.

"The revenue is derived from two sources:—1st. From direct taxation, Mal el Mira, a tax levied on persons, cattle, land, and fruit trees. 2nd. Gate duties: tobacco and silk pay 1s. 9d. per lb.; and all other articles of commerce, as well as vegetables and fruit, 8 per cent., either in kind or money.

"The Christian population consist of-

"1st. Latins (Roman Catholics). They have in Jerusalem and its immediate vicinity, 8 Convents—4 for men and 4 for women; 2 Schools for boys and 2 for girls; also a College for training young men as Priests.

"2nd. Greeks. They have 11 Convents for men, and 4 for women; 2 Schools for boys, 1 for girls, and a College.

"3rd. Armenians. They have 2 Convents for men, 1 for women, 2 Schools—1 for boys and 1 for girls, and a College.

"4th. Copts and Abyssinians. They have 2 small Convents.

"5th. Protestants. They have 2 places of worship. The Church on Mount Zion is the property of the London Jews' Society, in which services are conducted in Hebrew daily—at 6 a.m. during the summer, and at 7 in the winter. English service on Sundays at 10 a.m., and during Lent; also an evening service at half-past 7. German service at 4 p.m. in summer, and 3 p.m. in winter. In the adjoining School-room a service in Judeo-Spanish on Sundays at half-past 7 a.m. A German service on Wednesdays at 7 p.m. A Weekly Meeting of Hebrew Christians on Saturdays at 7 p.m.

"The Arabic Chapel is a commodious building leased by the Church Missionary Society, in which the Rev. F. A. Klein officiates in Arabic every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. United Prayer Meetings are held in the Chapel every Tuesday and Friday at half-past 4 p.m.; and on the first Wednesday in the month a Missionary Meeting is held at 7 p.m.

#### MISSIONS.

"The London Jews' Society employs three ordained Missionaries, three Lay Agents, and has a Depository at the Bible Depôt.

"The Church Missionary Society employs one Ordained and one Lay Missionary, and native Catechist.

### SCHOOLS.

"Boys', girls', and infant Schools in connection with the Jews' Society. Number of children 90.

- "Diocesan School and Orphanage for boys. Present number 70.
- "Mr. Schneller's Home for Orphans from the Damascus massacre—55.
  - "Prussian Deaconesses' girls' School-50.
  - "Miss Gobat's School for Arab girls—30.

#### HOSPITALS.

- "A Hospital and Dispensary in connection with the Jews' Society. Also a Hospital and Dispensary belonging to the Prussian Deaconesses.
  - "A Hospital has lately been built for lepers.

# HEBREW CHRISTIAN MUTUAL AID SOCIETY, JERUSALEM.

"This society, as its name indicates, was formed by the Hebrew Christians on Mount Zion, and has for its object the temporal welfare of their poorer brethren who have been deprived of their former means of support by their conversion to Christianity.

"The necessity for such an association may be gathered from the speech of the Anglican Bishop at the last anniversary of this society. 'You all know the system of Haluka, carried on in Jerusalem. Every Jew receives his share of the alms collected throughout the world for the Holy City. Very few learn trades, and therefore are not in a position to earn their bread when they leave the synagogue and join the Christian Church; others, undermining their constitution by years of close study of the Talmud, are unfit for manual labour. I have always felt the necessity of lending a helping hand to those who are reduced to want by being thrown off by the Jews, and unable to help themselves.'

"To grant pecuniary aid to converts in distress is one of the objects, though not the chief object, of the society. Its aim is to stir up a greater spirit of industry amongst proselytes, by encouraging the industrious workman, and by strengthening the hands of the honest tradesman by loans of money without interest. Want of capital keeps both the artisan and the man of business in a state of poverty. The former has no materials for working up a stock ready for the season when travellers usually visit Jerusalem; and the latter is obliged to pay heavy interest on money and goods advanced.

"It needs only the help of Christian friends to enable the Committee to carry out their plans effectually, so that some of those who are now receivers would raise themselves by honest industry to be in a position to give rather than to receive. During the past year the Committee have carried on this work of benevolence, though not to the extent they could wish.

"Out of the many cases that have been brought under the special attention of the Committee, the following may be mentioned:—A married convert, thrown out of employment by the failure of the house in which he was employed, was reduced to great distress after a long and vain search for work. The Committee agreed to apprentice him to a black-smith, promising to support him during the period of one year. Another most distressing case may be mentioned:—During the absence of one of the proselytes in England his wife became a hopeless lunatic, and as there is no institution here for such cases, she was thrown entirely upon the Mutual Aid Society for support for a period of many months.

"Two young converts who had, by their industry and Christian walk, gained the confidence of the Committee, were sent to Germany to perfect themselves in their trades; one of them has lately been received into the Missionary Institution at Bâle.

"Two families were assisted with loans to open shops, and several fresh loans were made to tradesmen who had punctually repaid former loans.

"To quote again the words of our worthy Bishop—'The missionaries are sent to preach Christ crucified to the Jews,

and no means are put into their hands to meet these cases. It is the duty of every Christian to come to the help of Israel. Let us try, without delay, to raise, not as has been suggested, £600; but £1,000, as a permanent fund. If all have not the means of contributing largely to this society, most of us are in correspondence with Christian people in different parts of the world.'

"Jerusalem is a peculiar place. Jews, Latins, Greeks, and Armenians, are all supported by the charities of their respective Communities; and many of our Proselytes, being cut off from all support by becoming Christians, have to be helped a little when they first begin to work, and try to support themselves by their own industry. But if there are difficulties connected with Jerusalem, there are also special promises, and special blessings for those who love Jerusalem, and pray for its prosperity.

"Contributions will be thankfully received in Jerusalem by the Rev. E. B. Frankel, Hon. Secretary, and Mr. M. P. Bergheim, Treasurer; or in London, by Capt. H. L. Layard, Lay Secretary of the London Jews' Society, 16, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

"All contributions should be specified for the 'Hebrew Christian Mutual Aid Society, Jerusalem.'

#### FRENCH AND AUSTRIAN POSTS.

"Letters are despatched by the French post from Jerusalem for England on the 2nd, 12th, and 22nd of each month; for Beyrout and Constantinople on the 8th, 18th, and 28th. Rate of postage 4 piastres (8d.) per \(\frac{1}{4}\)-oz.

"Letters arrive from England on the 10th, 20th, and 30th; from Beyrout and Constantinople on the 4th, 14th, and 24th.

"Letters from Europe and Beyrout are only pre-paid as far as Jaffa. Two piastres (4d.) are charged for each letter from Jaffa to Jerusalem.

"Letters are despatched by the Austrian post from Jerusalem for England every alternate Friday; for Beyrout an d

Constantinople every alternate Saturday. Rate of postage, 4 piastres per  $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. for England.

"Letters arrive from England on every alternate Monday; from Beyrout and Constantinople every alternate Sunday.

# RAINFALL AT JERUSALEM DURING THE SEASONS 1867-8.

| No. of days on    |       |         |   |            |  |  |  |  |
|-------------------|-------|---------|---|------------|--|--|--|--|
| 1867.             | whic  | Inches. |   |            |  |  |  |  |
| November          |       | 4       | *************************************** | 2.240      |  |  |  |  |
| December<br>1868. |       | 10      | ••••••                                  | 6 975      |  |  |  |  |
| January           |       | 9       |   | 3.262      |  |  |  |  |
| February          |       | 18      |   | 10.925     |  |  |  |  |
| March             |       | 7       | ••••••                                  | 3.285      |  |  |  |  |
| April             |       | 13      |   | 1 '928     |  |  |  |  |
| May               |       | I       |   | 140        |  |  |  |  |
| June              | ••••• | I       | ••••••                                  | <b>060</b> |  |  |  |  |
|                   |       | -       |   |            |  |  |  |  |
| T                 | otal  | 63      |   | 29.118     |  |  |  |  |
| •                 |       | _       |   |            |  |  |  |  |

THOMAS CHAPLIN, M.D."

# HOTELS, &c., IN JERUSALEM.

There are two respectable and well-conducted Hotels:— The "Damascus Hotel," kept by G. Thiel, and situated near the Holy Sepulchre and the Consulates of France and Northern Germany. Magnificent view of the Mosque of Omar and Mount Olivet.

"Mediterranean Hotel," Mont Acra. Good view of the Mosque; near to the English, French, Austrian and Prussian consulates; to the left of the Austrian Hospital and the Governor's residence, near the Damascus Gate. M. Hornstein, proprietor (late C. Hauser.)

At Mr. N. Bergheim's, Christian Street, near the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the traveller will find a depôt of books, views, cartes-de-visite, clothing, provisions, &c.; and

here European letters may be received and posted. Mr. B. is distinguished for his courtesy and kind attention to strangers. He is also a forwarding agent to all parts of the world.

The British Consul, C. Moore, Esq., is a gentleman of distinguished ability, and ever most cheerfully at the service of his countrymen.

Dragoman contracts, or difficulties, may be safely submitted to Mr. Moore, who, alike by his urbanity and promptness, has won the grateful remembrance of many travellers.

Good useful Christian guides may be obtained by applying to Mr. Bergheim, or to any of the Protestant clergymen at Christ's Church. From 4s. to 6s. per day, is considered a fair remuneration. Many of the guides are Christian Jews, well acquainted with several languages, and whose services are invaluable to the tourist in saving of time, toil and money. We subjoin a brief account of the

# CHIEF OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN JERUSALEM.

THE MOSQUE OF OMAR is the most gorgeous of all the buildings in Jerusalem, and the finest piece of Saracenic architecture in existence. Its striking dome is seen from every point, and, as it were, commands the first admiring attention of the stranger. It is considered the second holy place in the Mahomedan world. It is built on Mount Moriah, and over the site of the Temple of the Lord. It was probably begun in the year A.D. 680, and finished in seven years. changed masters during the crusades, as the city itself did. In 1187, Saladin re-took Jerusalem, and from that time the Crescent has been the sacred sign of this memorable structure. The Moslems believe it contains (besides its other marvels) the Throne on which Mahomed will sit to judge the world. The rock Es-Sukrah, over which the Mosque is built, is said to be one of the rocks of Paradise. It has been the standing ground of David and Solomon; and is believed to have

been the veritable threshing floor of Araunah the Jebusite. (See II. Samuel 24—15 to end.) Under it there is a cave, in which it is said Abraham, David, Solomon and Jesus have prayed. In the floor of this cave, there is a marble slab, beneath which is the "Well of Spirits," sometimes called the "Gate of Hell; but by others the "Gate of Paradise."

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE is distinguished for being the building which is connected with the annual "descent of the Fire." It is taught by the clergy, and believed by the fanatics, that the "holy fire" descends on Easter-eve upon the sacred Tomb. This monkish superstition is the grand attraction to most of the pilgrims—Armenians, Greeks, Latins, Copts and Maronites. The sights shown here are the "Pillar of Flagellation," the "Church of the Holy Cross," and the rock rent at the Crucifixion. A third Church, or Chapel, paved with marble, is said to be over the veritable site of Calvary. This Church is under the authority of the Turks, and a guard of their soldiers are ever present to keep order. Often they have to restrain the violenceand quarrelling of avowed Christians, to the utter disgust of these Mahomedan officials. Nothing can possibly be more opposed to the simplicity of Christ than the gorgeous decorations, costly shrines, and superstitious ceremonies of the "Church of the Holy Sepulchre."

THE WELL OF EN-ROGEL. This well is perhaps one of the most ancient relics of the city of David. (See Joshua 15—7, 8; and 18—16, 17.)

THE PILLAR OF ABSALOM. (See II. Samuel 18—18.) It stands close by the lower bridge over the Kidron. Its height is about 40 feet. Mahomedans, Jews and Christians, are said often to cast stones into the aperture, as a mark of their abhorrence of the memory of this rebellious son.

THE TOMB OF ZACHARIAS has an elevation of 30 feet, and is cut out of the solid rock. (See Matthew 23—29 to 35.)

Tombs of the Kings and the Judges. These Sepulchres and Monuments of the Kings are excavated out of the rock, and are of exquisite workmanship. Those of the Judges are less elaborate, and of inferior execution.

GETHSEMANE. The name signifies "Oil Press." It is at the foot of the Mount of Olives, and is no doubt the identical site of Christ's bitter agony. The present trees may have grown up from the lower part of the trunk of those trees cut down by Titus.

"There is a spot within this sacred dale
That felt Thee kneeling—touched Thy prostrate brow;
One angel knows it. O, might prayer avail
To win that knowledge! Sure each holy vow
Less quickly from the unstable soul would fade,
Offered where Christ in agony was laid."

THE JEWISH AND MOSLEM CEMETERIES. Burial-places of great antiquity; the Jewish at least 2,500 years.

THE MOUNT OF OLIVES is full of historical interest. See David's deep sorrow at Absalom's conspiracy, in II. Samuel 15—30. Here Jesus often retired for meditation and solitary devotion.

THE TOWER OF DAVID is distinguished by its immense size and antiquity. The lower part has vast stones—no doubt the remains of the Tower of Hippicus, built by Herod, and left standing by Titus. Some of these are 12 feet long by 3, and 5 feet broad. The height of this old portion is 50 feet.

THE POOL OF BETHESDA. This pool measures 360 feet in length, and 130 in breadth; and is 75 feet deep.

THE POOL OF SILOAM, and beyond it the Fountain of Siloam. John 9-7, etc.

THE VALLEY OF GIHON. (See I. Kings 1—33, etc.) South of the valley of Gihon is the

HILL OF EVIL COUNSEL, where it is said Caiaphas had a house, and where the priests and elders met to compass the ruin of Jesus.

ACELDAMA, or Field of Blood. (See Matthew 27—7, 8.) THE GATES OF JERUSALEM. St. Stephen's on the east, Jaffa on the west, Zion on the south, and Damascus on the north. Besides these, there are several gates now closed: those of Herod, the Golden Gate, Dung Gate, etc.

There is a very ancient Chapel, belonging to the Syrian Christians, and supposed to be on the site of the house of Mary, the mother of Mark.

THE PLACE OF WAILING is close to the outside of the wall of the Mosque, and here are huge blocks of stone where the more devout Jews go to mourn over their calamities on the Friday evening. They often read portions of the Psalms, and some of the Lamentations of Jeremiah.

"Jerusalem, Jerusalem,
Thy cross thou bearest now;
An iron yoke is on thy neck,
And blood is on thy brow!
Thy golden crown—the crown of truth,
Thou didst reject as dross;
And now thy cross is on thee laid—
The crescent is thy cross."—Pierpont.

"The sun now rises on the minaret,
And desolation lingers o'er the walls,
Where angels once, like its own mountain band,
Stood round Jerusalem; through that blest realm
Scarce doth a sacred track unharmed remain,
But in the living page Thy steps abide
Fresh as of yesterday."

# FROM JERUSALEM TO THE JORDAN AND DEAD SEA, AND BACK.

This journey occupies three days, but if four days were given to it, it would afford more time for the survey of places of such great interest; besides being less exhausting to the traveller. No more difficult work, or greater peril, is encountered in any part of the Holy Land than in this. It is

as dangerous now to go from Jerusalem to Jericho as in the time of our Lord, and therefore an efficient guard is essential to safety. The dragoman will secure this, but it would be as well always to obtain the aid of our Consul, to make security doubly sure. The road leading out of Jerusalem is both stony and precipitous, and the first place of interest en route is

BETHANY. Within less than two miles from Jerusalem. and situated just behind the Mount of Olives, is this inter-Its outward aspect is most striking and esting village. lovely; its interior is dirty in the extreme. It would have been pleasant to record of this place, so beautifully situated, that it had been clean and tidy within. But alas! truth must record the very opposite of this. Crowds of people await the arrival of tourists, and give every assistance to those visiting the spots of memorable interest. the "House of Mary, Martha, and Lazarus," and the Tomb of the latter. We offer no remarks as to the genuineness of these, but leave it to the judgment or fancy of the reader.

Bethany, in connexion with the Saviour's life, is necessarily of great interest to the Christian traveller. Here Jesus often resorted to enjoy the loving fellowship of that beloved family. (See Luke 10-38.) Here it was that he supped in the house of Simon the leper, and here he was anointed for his burial. (Mark 14-3). Bethany supplied the colt on which he rode in kingly majesty on his last entry into Jerusalem. (Luke 19—28, etc.) Here he raised Lazarus from the dead. (John 11—1 to 46). To Bethany he led his disciples, when he was going to ascend from the slope of Olivet just at hand. (Luke 24—50 and 51.) Its modern name is El-The road from Bethany is wretchedly bad, and in Azarich. some places very gloomy. You pass some broken arches and wells of water, and then proceed by an old khan through a narrow defile, where the brook Cherith, of Elijah's history, is said to be; and then by the valley of Asher, over sterile hills, and down a fearful precipitous way into the plains of

JERICHO. On the way to the left is the Neby Mousa, or the Tomb of Moses. The ruins of Jericho consist of an old aqueduct and fragments of a tower; broken arches and foundations of walls; heaps of rubbish and unsightly mounds. Both the Old and New Testament Scriptures supply much material for profound thought and profitable meditation in reference to Jericho. Joshua, Elijah and Elisha, had to do with this region in a number of striking incidents; and Jesus here gave sight to the blind beggar, and entered the house of Zacchæus. All round this region the children were slain by the jealous and wicked Herod. (See Joshua 2—1; 6—1; 24—11; II. Chron, 28—15; Matt. 20—29; Luke 19—1, etc.) Here is a rich flowing fountain, which was healed by Elisha, and no sweeter water does Palestine afford. But we must go on to

RIHA, the ancient GILGAL, now a most miserable place. (Joshua 4—19; Judges 2—1; I. Saml. 10—8.) In three miles over the plain we reach

THE JORDAN. The attraction of this celebrated river generally produces briskness among the riders, as to who shall reach its waters first. The banks of the river are somewhat steep, and numbers of fine trees cast their shadows over the stream. It was here the Israelites crossed with the Ark of the Lord. Its waters have been again and again miraculously divided. To these waters the multitude of repentants flocked, and were baptized by John. Here Jesus, being baptized, was inaugurated by the descent of the Holy Ghost for his gracious work and ministry. The width of the stream is about 30 or 40 yards, and it flows with great impetuosity, so that precaution is necessary lest the bather should be borne downward by the powerful current. Through carelessness and foolish temerity many persons have been drowned here. The waters, when we bathed in it, were thick and turbid; but notwithstanding were soft and refreshing. Bathers will do well to dip their towels here and keep them wet, in order

to remove the saline incrustations of the waters of the Dead Sea, if they intend to bathe there also.

Come with me to Jordan's stream,
Friend and brother of my soul;
Where the aspen's fresh leaves gleam—
Where the rapid waters roll.

Stand by me on Jordan's brink—
Guard my stripped-off garments there;
Midst its eddies lest I sink,
Guide me with thy watchful care.

From yon desert Israel's host (God a wondrous path bestowing) Dry-shod thro' these waters crossed, Jordan all his banks o'erflowing.

Israel's noblest prophets there
Passed between the waters riven;
One a fiery chariot bare
By a whirlwind up to Heaven.

Hither came the Eternal Son,
Ere the tempter's wiles were tried;
Him did God the Father own,
From the Heavens opening wide.

There the Spirit, like a dove,
Plenteously on Him poured;
Henceforth let that Spirit's love
Bind our hearts in sweet accord.

Turn we then with vows renewed,
Through the world our way to wend;
Be this day with pleasure viewed,
Till our life on earth shall end.

Eyes of faith to Heaven will raise,
Passing through death's deep cold flood;
Hoping ever there to praise
Him who washed us with His blood.

H. B. W. CHURTON.

"Own Him, soul, and Him alone, Thy Saviour and thy Friend; Then His peace shall be thine own, And Heaven with Him thy end.

Purer far than yonder snows,
Thy garments there shall be;
Washed by Jesu's precious blood,
For He has died for thee."

After 60 or 80 minutes' ride, we come to the borders of the DEAD SEA. This most beautiful lake of silvery brightness is 40 miles long by 10 broad, and upwards of 1,300 feet below the level of the sea. Its waters are extremely saline and bituminous. Its buoyant properties are extraordinary beyond all other waters in the world. Its supposed covering of the destroyed Cities of the Plain, etc.; and the phenomena of dreariness and death that hang over it, have supplied numberless critical works, physical and biblical, to which we must refer our readers. Beyond the Dead Sea are the towering and grand mountains of Moab. The intensified stillness of the whole region is most impressive, and the extreme heat often literally overpowering. Near the Dead Sea are dry and withered bushes; and here, in the season, may be found those mock apples of dust, referred to with so much significancy as exhibiting the empty vanity of sensual pleasure. And now, having examined the debris cast on the shores of this wonderful lake, we prepare to finish the day's travel, by crossing the plain and ascending the steep mountains; and on the narrow ridges of tremendous ravines and gorges, as we reach the very lofty heights, we have the most grand and wild scenery on every hand. We have now left the DEAD SEA 2,000 feet below. Here generally will be seen numbers of the black tents of the Bedouins. flocks of sheep and goats, and herds of camels. near the Wady Nâr, we soon reach

THE ANCIENT CONVENT OF MAR-SABA. It is very difficult to present in brief a clear account of this wonderful structure.

The Chapels, Paintings, Pyramid of Martyrs' skulls, massive walls, deep well of sweet water, civil Monks, with their various articles for sale, may amusingly occupy three or four hours This Convent is in the very centre of the wilderof time. ness where the Baptist began his ministry. Mar-Saba, the founder of this Greek Convent, dates back to A.D. 532, when he died in his 94th year. Here the Tombs of Mar-Saba and John of Damascus are exhibited. Opposite this Convent, in the rocky mountain, are numberless Caves, in which the ancient Monks lived, and whither they often fled in times of murderous persecution. The present Convent is so massive that it would appear to be impregnable. Ladies, of course, are only permitted to look on its outer battlements and walls.

And now, over huge ridges and mountain slopes, we journey for some three or four hours, and then, on the eminence before us, stands

THE CITY OF BETHLEHEM,—the hallowed place of Christ's nativity.

"Babe of weakness, can it be That earth's last great victory Is to be achieved by thee?

Babe of meekness, can it be That the proud, rebellious knee Of this world shall bend to thee?

Child of poverty, art thou He to whom all heaven shall bow, And all earth shall pay the vow?

Can that feeble head alone, Bear the weight of such a crown As belongs to David's Son?

Can those helpless hands of thine Wield a sceptre so divine As belongs to Jesse's line?

Thou o'er whom the sword and rod
Wave in haste to drink thy blood—
Art thou very Son of God?"—Hymns of Faith and Hope.

"Lo, in this little hollow of the earth,
Was born the Maker of the heavens;
Here was he wrapped in swathing bands,
Here was he laid in a manger,
Here was he seen by the shepherds,
Here was he pointed out by a star,
Here was worshipped by the wise men,
Here sang the angels, saying—
Glory to God in the highest.
Alleluia, Alleluia, Alieluia,"

The suburbs of Bethlehem are most fertile and beautiful. The City is on the ridge of a high hill, and presents a most imposing appearance. Miles of well-cultivated oliveyards make the scene unusually pleasant. The people are mostly Christians, and the unveiled fairer sex are celebrated for their beauty. The Convent of the Nativity, and the Church of St. Mary, stand out with great prominence, and form the chief attraction. The buildings are divided into three portions, and assigned to the Armenian, Latin, and Greek Here you view the relics and sacred places, Christians. the magnificent furniture, the gorgeous Altars, &c. Here also are the Tombs of Eusebius and Jerome. The Church of St. Catherine is richly ornamented; and the Chapel of the Nativity, 40 feet long, is brilliantly lighted with some 30 silver lamps, which are never suffered to go out. The floor is inlaid with precious marbles. The exact birth-place they signify by a slab of white marble, set round with jasper, in the centre of which there is a silver sun, and the following inscription: "Hic de Virgine Maria Jesus Christus Natus Est." The people of Bethlehem are industrious and thrifty; and the houses and streets are more cleanly than most places in the Holy Land. Beads, wooden curiosities, brooches, etc., are retailed by hosts of clamorous dealers at amazingly low prices. The sacred records concerning Bethlehem are most deeply interesting. The burial of Rachel, the residence of Boaz, and the home of Ruth; the native place of David, the House of Bread, where came down the celestial Manna—our blessed Saviour, the true Bread of Life; the spot where began the wailing of the mothers whose innocents had been so cruelly slain. Think of the visit of Joseph and Mary, and the sacred Nativity; the plains and fields of the Shepherds, and the good news and holy anthems of the Angels; and then what other place on the world's surface can vie with it? Its population is about 3000; and the Well of David still supplies the people with its pure and refreshing waters. Not far off is the notable Cave of Adullam, so celebrated in David's life.

# FROM JERUSALEM TO SOLOMON'S POOLS, HEBRON, &c.

Leaving by the Jaffa Gate, we reach

THE CONVENT OF ELIJAH, situated about three miles from the city, just beyond the southern extremity of the plain. It is so named from the legend that here the prophet rested under the juniper tree in his flight from the infamous Jezebel. But the reading of I. Kings, 19, will convince any one but superstitious monks, that Elijah must have been farther south. Both Jerusalem and Bethlehem are visible from the brow of the small hill on which the convent stands. A few minutes afterwards we come to

THE TOMB OF RACHEL. The sacred story of the origin of this tomb is told in a few words:—"And they journeyed from Bethel; and there was but a little way to come to Ephrath, and Rachel died and was buried in the way to Ephrath, which is Bethlehem, and Jacob set a pillar upon her grave; that is the pillar of Rachel's grave unto this day."

This tomb is honoured by Jews, Christians and Mahomedans, as the spot where the best loved wife of Jacob died, and was buried. It is a small stone building, about 40 feet long and 20 wide, having in one end a large open recess, and

in the other the room containing the tomb. That part of the structure enclosing the grave is surmounted by a large dome which indicates the Moslem origin of the building. Leaving the Convent to the right, and Bethlehem half a mile to the left, and after a ride of three or four miles, are the immense reservoirs called

SOLOMON'S POOLS. Their measurement, as given by Dr. Robinson, is as follows:

Upper Pool, length 380 feet; width of west end, 160 feet; width of east end, 250 feet; depth, 25 feet.

Middle Pool, length 423 feet; width of west end, 148 feet; width of east end, 250 feet; depth, 39 feet.

Lower Pool, length 582 feet; width of east end, 207 feet; depth 50 feet.

They are situated one above the other on the gentle slope of a hill, and are so arranged that the water can flow from one to the other. The fountain which supplies these reservoirs is about 100 yards above the upper pool. The walls are formed partly of massive hewn stone, and partly by excavations in the solid rock. These great pools have been regarded for centuries as the work of Solomon, who, we are told, made for himself "pools of water." A few miles more and we may visit

HEBRON, one of the most ancient and remarkable places in the world; but filled with Mahomedan bigotry and bitterness. The more frequent visits of Christian tourists may, in the long run, produce a better spirit in the Hebronites. To Jews, Mahomedans or Christians, the veritable records of this place must be gratifying. Here Abraham, Esau and Jacob spent the greatest part of their lives; and here their Sepulchres remain to this day. David, at one time, made this his royal abode. (See II. Sam. 5—3.) The town is situated on the slopes of Mamre. The two pools here attract the attention of travellers; the region is specially fertile, and vineyards and oliveyards are clothed

with luxuriant beauty. (See Scripture references to Hebron: Gen. 23—2; 35—27; Josh. 14—13 to 15; 20—7. Judges 1—20).

### FROM JERUSALEM TO SAMARIA AND NAZARETH.

On leaving Jerusalem by this route, I hour and 15 minutes brings the traveller to Anathoth, over a sterile kind of moorland. One hour more to Ischal, the Gibea of Saul. (I. Sam. 10—26). And now Bethel (Beitin) is soon reached. A few wretched hovels are around us, a cistern 300 feet by 200, several acres of hewn stones, a Greek church in ruins, with sculptured capitals, &c. How deeply interesting is this place, the scene of Jacob's holy vision!—(Gen. 28—10 to 22.) It is about 12 miles north of Jerusalem, but by the détours we have indicated it may be 16 or 17 miles. If tourists leave Jerusalem at mid-day, they had better camp here; if earlier, they can proceed on their way to

Shiloh (Seilun). Three hours will be sufficient to visit this remarkable place. The ruins here appear to be those of an ancient church; the doorway is still left; and broken prostrate columns lie strewn about. Here, too, is a very large and remarkable old tree. (Josh. 18—1; 19—51; Jer. 7—12-14). To the left, before reaching Shiloh, there is a wretched place on the summit of a high conical hill, called Sinjil, where travellers often camp. It is a wicked, dangerous place, and the tents must be carefully guarded—as we found out, for a daring fellow was discovered at midnight prowling about, who got terrible summary punishment from one of our Dragomen. Here also one of our mules fell over the side of the brow, and was so lamed that it had to be killed.

The country now assumes an aspect of fertility, and the owners of the land pay attention to its cultivation. This change from the utter stonyness of Judea, becomes more and more striking as we proceed; and now, with a few hours'

ride, we come to the most interesting places in Samaria. We first approach

JACOB'S WELL, and see overhead, on each side, the high summits of GERIZIM and EBAL.

#### JACOB'S WELL.

"She left the pitcher at the well and to her home returned, The welcome words of life to bear that in her full heart burned; Her kindred and the stranger's ear alike the news receive, Of water from a hidden spring the Saviour waits to give.

He waits, Messiah waits, to bless as none e'er blessed before— Come, drink ye of the living stream! believe and thirst no more: Come ye where streams of love abound, and near the fount remain, For he who drinks where Jesus draws, shall never thirst again."

The well is close to the highway, between Judea and Galilee, so that Christ must needs pass through Samaria on that journey mentioned by the Evangelist, John, 4—4. While gazing on this ancient spot, and peering into the deep well, read that most simple and beautiful of all narratives—Christ's conversation, visit, &c., as given by John, c. 4. Few tourists have the means of tasting its waters, for the well is 75 feet deep. Near by is the "parcel of ground" that Jacob bought, containing, it is said, the Tomb of Joseph. It is held in great veneration, alike by Jews, Christians, and Mahomedans. Remains of an ancient church are above the well. (Gen. 33—19-20; see also Joshua 24—32 and 33, where Joseph's burial is described.) And now the

MOUNTAINS OF EBAL AND GERIZIM must be visited, the road to Nablous going up the valley between them. It is probable that Shechem, now Nablous, formerly extended from the present City to the Well of Jacob. Gerizim and Ebal rise 800 feet from the valley, and the valley is 1,700 feet above the Mediterranean: so that the summits of these two mountains attain 2,500 feet. Gerizim has a stream of water which flows down a ravine into the west side of the City. EBAL has several well cultivated gardens on the opposite side of the

valley. On Mount Gerizim, are the extensive ruins of the great Samaritan Temple. They extend 240 feet from east to west, and 254 from south to north. The walls are from 5 to 6 feet in thickness. The site of the Temple must have been the grandest in the whole of Palestine. The modern Samaritans perform their paschal and other ceremonies here. But these mountains are of great interest to the Bible reader, as connected with the blessings and curses, recorded in Joshua 8-30, on the erection of an altar to the Lord on Mount Ebal. (See also Deut., chapters 27 and 28). On this memorable occasion the congregation of Israel filled the valley, where hundreds of thousands could stand and hear the commands of God, and every word would be distinct to those occupying the heights of the two mountains. travellers have often occupied these positions, and conversed distinctly and easily with each other. But we now approach

As we have intimated, this was the Shechem or Sychem of old, and signifies "shoulder." In the New Testament it is called Sychar. No doubt this is one of the oldest Cities in the world. It was rebuilt by Vespasian, after the Palestinian war, and was then called NEAPOLIS, (the NEW Town). The ancient Shechem was one of the appointed Cities of Refuge, under the law. (Joshua 20—7.) The interior of the City exhibits gloomy dead walls and arches, which would appear sepulchral but for the Bazaars, which, as in all Eastern Cities, are divided and sub-divided into all the varieties of merchandise that may be exposed for sale. The principal Bazaar is crowded equal to any in Palestine, and is supplied with the exquisite silk productions, etc., of Bagdad. Aleppo and Jerusalem; as well as with the cotton productions of Lancashire, Switzerland, etc. Here are five Mosques, two of which were formerly Christian Churches.

The population of Nablous amounts to about 16,000: the Mahomedans numbering about two-thirds of the whole. The Jews are reckoned only at between 100 and 200;

the Christians 500 to 700; the Samaritans are now reducd to about 150 persons. Jesus introduced our holy faith into Nablous. (See John 4—5 to 52.) Besides the Greek Church, there are two Protestant Missionaries—El-Karey, and an Episcopal Home Missionary connected with the Bishop of Jerusalem. El-Karey lived several years in England, and was baptized and sent out by an Evangelist Union Society, which numbers on its committee several Clergymen, and Ministers of different denominations. His house of worship is often used by tourists for English service, on the Lord's day.

The greatest ancient curiosities here are copies of the Pentateuch, in the Samaritan Synagogue. The oldest is said to have been written by Abisham, the great-grandson of Aaron. The roll is of parchment, written in columns of 13 inches deep and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide. Each column contains 70 to 72 lines, and the whole roll 110 columns. The skins are of equal size, and measure each 25 inches long, and 15 wide. For a full and most detailed account of the Samaritan religious ceremonies and social customs, we refer to a work by the Rev. Mr. Mills, F.R.G.S., &c., entitled "Three Months' Residence in Nablous."—John Murray & Co., 1864.

All round Nablous great attention is paid to the cultivation of the land; and the whole valley, with the slopes of the hills, exhibit rich fertility. We now proceed through a lovely country, with villages on either side, until we reach

THE CITY OF SAMARIA (SEBASTE). The site of this renowned city is one of the finest in Palestine. On a commanding eminence, with hills and valleys all around, stood this beautiful capital. Now it is a scene of squalid hovels, but with the remains of the ancient Palace, and a Colonnade of 140 richly-carved columns prostrate on every side. Here is the ruin of the Church of John the Baptist, with the supposed Sepulchre of John, who is said to have been murdered and buried here; also the graves of his father and mother. The

sacred history of this place will be found connected with Asa, King of Judah, and with Ahab, who built here his ivory Palace. Here Herod the Great built a magnificent Palace, and a Temple to Jupiter; and called the city Sebaste, in honour of Augustus. Here Philip the Deacon introduced the Gospel. (Acts 8—4, etc). By reading the predictions of Micah, it will be seen how literally the divine judgments have been executed. (Micah, 1—5 to 7).

From Samaria we proceed by well-watered valleys and fertile pasturage to

JENIN, which is a sort of frontier town between Samaria and Galilee. It belongs to the half-tribe of Manasseh. Here is an abundance of water, and good camping-ground. The town is of tolerably flourishing repute, but is notorious for its robberies and fanaticism. It is surrounded by orange groves and rich gardens. On leaving Jenin, we almost immediately enter on

THE PLAINS OF ESDRÆLON, called in Scripture the valley of Jezreel, and plain of Megiddo. (Judges 6—33; II. Chron. 35—22), and after several hours' ride we come in sight of places of the greatest scriptural note, passing through

JEZREEL, now in a condition of filthy ruins. This was once the royal residence of Ahab and Jezebel; and the site of Naboth's coveted vineyard. A little further, and to the right is the brook and pool where Gideon tried his select men, when about to encounter the hosts of Midian. (Judges 7—4. to end). On the right are Little Hermon and the mountains of GILBOA—the scene of Saul's last and fatal battle. In the distance is Endor, the residence of the witch that Saul went to consult under covert of the night; and not far off is NAIN, the place where Christ wrought one of his wondrous miracles, in raising to life the widow's son. In front, and towards the right, is now seen TABOR, one of the most beautiful and striking mountains in Palestine. position, form and appearance, render it easy of recognition.

Whether it was the Mountain of Transfiguration is very doubtful, the weight of evidence being against that conclusion. But we now come to Shunem, and get our lunch in the orange grove, in the centre of this ruinous place. The situation is beautiful; and while resting, the narrative given in Holy Scripture may be profitably read. (II. Kings 4—8, to end). Proceeding over the fertile plains, with flowing streams, we approach the high mountain that intercepts, and which must be climbed and passed over before we come in sight of

NAZARETH, which is finely situated on a mountain slope, and reaching down into the valley. The site of this celebrated place of New Testament history is extremely beautiful and romantic, and its associations are of the most sublime character. Here Jesus "was brought up," lived and laboured with Joseph, and with his mother; which has rendered this place one of everlasting renown. Here He began his ministry, and proclaimed himself the person spoken of by Isaiah the prophet, c. 61-1. And here He was exposed to the murderous designs of his bigoted townsmen. 4-16, to end). There is a tent-ground at the foot of the town, and close by is the Greek Church, which is well attended by a respectable congregation. Many visit the Franciscan Convent, where the brethren are well spoken of for their kind attention to the strangers who seek a lodging with them. Here are a Mosque, a richly-decorated "Church of the Annunciation," a Jewish Synagogue, and also a Protestant Meeting House, where the Rev. Mr. Zeller is the respected clergyman. The town is said to be rapidly increasing, and may be denominated Christian, as most of its inhabitants are nominally of that faith. We regret to say its streets are narrow, dreary, and filthy in the extreme. The population is from three to four thousand, which may be sub-divided thus: Mahomedans, 600 to 800; Greek Church, 1,000; Latins, 500: Maronites, 400; and a very few Jews. The tourist will ascend the Mount called the "Mount of Precipitation," which is about 1,400 feet higher than the plain. Here is a gushing well—no doubt the same that Mary daily visited, and from which the holy family received its regular supplies. Here, too, are monkish legends about the house and workshop of the Carpenter; and they venture to exhibit articles of furniture made by Joseph and his son Jesus.

The present Governor is a man of great energy and skill, who knows how to do honour to the Sultan, whom he represents; he is held in great awe by the people, but is courteous and obliging to strangers. The women of Nazareth are celebrated for their good looks; but the Turkish Bath, in our opinion, is necessary to develope them.

# FROM NAZARETH TO CANA, TIBERIAS, LAKE OF GALILEE, &c., TO DAMASCUS.

On leaving Nazareth, we ascend the mountain on the north side of the town, and then proceed over some high land, when Cana of Galilee becomes visible. After a ride of about 5 miles, we reach this place, so memorable in Gospel history. Here Nathaniel was born; and it was here that the Lord Jesus began that grand and benevolent series of miracles. which were to demonstrate his Messiahship. (John 2-1 to end). There is a chapel shown, said to be on the site of the house where the marriage took place, and where Jesus turned the water into wine. On entering the village there is a very fine fountain of water. The place is most picturesque as to situation, but comprises now only a few miserable and dirty dwellings. Jotapa, where Josephus defended himself so energetically against Vespasian, is only about half an hour's ride distant. Having viewed the chapel, and looked around this celebrated spot, we begin to cross the plains, where it is said Iesus often preached; and where he wrought the striking miracle of feeding the thousands with the few loaves

and fishes. (Matt. 14—13 to 21). It is extremely difficult, in the midst of so many conflicting opinions, to fix on the precise spot where Jesus delivered his "Sermon on the Mount," and therefore, we do not venture even a conjecture on the subject. In some three hours, we begin the descent into the beautiful valley of the Lake of Gennesaret, called also, the Sea of Tiberias and Lake of Galilee. We see before us

TIBERIAS, now called TABARIAH, and renowned as one of the four holy cities of Palestine. It is very difficult to realize in the present Tiberias the remains of such a magnificent city as has been handed down to us in history. built by the Tetrarch, Herod Antipas, the murderer of the Baptist; and named after the Emperor Tiberias. time, the city was a Roman fortress, but held by a Syro-Macedonian army, and governed by an Asiatic court. It is said that Christ never entered this place, while his ministry was conducted in every village and town round about it. (See Dixon's remarkable account of Herod Antipas, &c). Tiberias has been under the rule of Romans, Saracens, the Crusaders, and now the Saracens again. The northern portion of the town, once inhabited by the Mahomedan people, is in a state of ruin, through the catastrophe of 1837. It is now almost a Jewish place, and in the comparative cleanliness of the houses, contrasts favourably with many towns in the east. The people are more courteous and better dressed than in most other places we have seen. of the earthquake are visible in every direction, and it is, at the best, a ruinous desolation. There is a Latin Convent and Church, two or three Jewish Synagogues, and several Tiberias is a very hot place, and from the narrow, confined and dirty streets, cannot stand high in a healthy point of view. The population is about 2000. But if we are repelled from the city, how grand—in the estimation of some, unsurpassingly grand—is the Lake itself, with the magnificent scenery around it!

We insert a beautiful little poem, written by the Rev. Mr. Mc'Cheyne, on his visit to this interesting spot in 1839:—

"How pleasant to me, thy deep blue wave, O Sea of Galilee! For the glorious One who came to save, Hath often stood by thee.

It is not that the wild gazelle

Comes down to drink thy tide;

But He that was pierced to save from hell,

Oft wandered by thy side.

It is not that the fig-tree grows,
And palms in thy soft air;
But that Sharon's fair and bleeding Rose,
Once spread His fragrance there.

Graceful around thee the mountains meet, Thou calm-reposing sea; But, ah! far more the beautiful feet Of Jesus walked o'er thee.

O Saviour! gone to God's right hand, But the same Saviour still; Graved on thy heart is this lovely strand, And every fragrant hill."

The LAKE OF GALILEE is about 15 miles long, and from 6 to 7 miles broad. A mile and a half above the town are the celebrated hot sulphur baths. The temperature of the water is 144 degrees Fahrenheit. These hot springs are mentioned both by Pliny and Josephus, and are said to be most efficacious in rheumatic and skin complaints. We preferred dipping ourselves in the transparent water of the lake; and we collected a considerable quantity of beautiful small shells from its pebbly shore. A constant reference to the narratives of the Evangelists is requisite, as so much of the work and teaching of Christ was connected with this region. In going round the Sea of Tiberias, we find the mouth or outlet of the Jordan, Magdala, the two Bethsaidas, Gamala, (Gadara), &c. The site of Capernaum is much disputed. Three or four days ought to be devoted to this region. On our visit, the Lake was calm even to absolute stillness; but on the second evening it was violently agitated. Travellers should make provision against these sudden changes, not unattended with peril to those on its waters. There is not a fragment of ruin to distinguish the site of Chorazin, so utterly has it been erased. It is said that the neighbouring hills are infested with wolves and jackals, and that they visit the lake in the night; but a party of ours waited till midnight in the ruins, and saw nothing like a wild beast. (See Matthew 4—12 to 22; 8—5 to 17, and from 23 to 34; 9—1 to end; 11—20 to 24; 13—1 to end; 14—22 to 36; 28—10; John 21—1 to end.)

On leaving this most interesting of all sacred scenes, we go up the Lake till, in about an hour, we arrive at

MAGDALA (Mejdel), the residence of the noble-hearted Mary Magdalene. This honourable but afflicted woman was delivered from the power of the demons by Jesus, and henceforth devoted herself and means to Christ and his cause. She was usually his personal attendant, stood near the cross in the hour of his dying agony, and was one of the earliest at his Sepulchre to meet her risen Lord. Magdala is a very small ruinous heap of about 20 miserable hovels.

And now, by miles of low, swampy ground skirting the lake, we advance towards the open plain, with streams full of fish, and the whole region dotted with the Bedouins' tents; large numbers of their cattle and horses are spread over the vast fertile area. We lunch at Khan Jubb Yusef, or supposed Joseph's Well; but we greatly doubt its identity.

The usual camp ground is at AIN MEHALAH. The next day's journey is by Tell-el-Kady—Dan, and onward through an improving country, till we reach

CÆSAREA PHILIPPI (Banias or Panias). Here, in the midst of a large clump of trees, outside this celebrated and

his course, was found as Paul the Apostle of Jesus, in the synagogues of Damascus, preaching Christ as the Son of God. (Acts 9—20).

DAMASCUS, (from the Hebrew Damanesek), is often styled the "Pearl of the East," and is generally admitted to be one of the oldest cities in the world. Its history goes back to the time of Abraham—or probably, as Josephus indicates, to Ur-if not right up to the period of the Dispersion; so that it counts at least an antiquity of nearly 4,000 years. Other great cities and capitals of Empires have succumbed to the ravages of time, or the ruin of nations; as Nineveh. But Damascus is to-day remarkable for its Babylon, etc. great population—probably 150,000. It is about 4 miles in circumference, is the centre of an extended commerce, and is unrivalled for the splendour of its manufactures and certain Its saddlery, sword blades, and silver branches of art. artistic productions, place it in the first position; from which it need not shrink when compared with the modern centres of the Western world. Let us take a survey of this wonderful place:—1st. We will look at the BAZAARS, which are incomparably the finest we visited in the East for their amazing extent, their wonderful variety, and the immense amount of capital represented. These must be divided into sections, so that the tourist may really see and do justice to them. Of course that Oriental custom exists here of asking extravagant prices and accepting astoundingly less sums. DEMETRI KARI will provide honest and conscientious guides, who will see justice done to the tourist. In one purchase we saved much more than the amount he was paid for his attentive and civil service. Observe, the real red turned-up slippers are not to be had after leaving this city; we searched the Bazaars in Constantinople for them in vain. 2nd. The KHANS. The depositories of merchandise here are wonderful. The marble and sculpture work of some of them would do honour to a palace. 3rd. The Mosques, about 200 in

number. The ancient grand Haram, as it is called, is second only to the Mosque of Omar. The Mosque and Square occupy 1,100 feet in length, and 800 in breadth. Its architecture is composed of at least three styles, and is of great antiquity. It has three Minarets. It has been originally identified with Paganism; then Syrian Christian; and now, of course, it is Mahomedan. From Baal to Jupiter, from Jupiter to Christ, and from Jesus to the Prophet of MECCA! On this Mosque there is an inscription to Christ, testifying to the perpetuity of His kingdom. 4th. Then a visit may be made to the Greek and Latin Churches and Convents. We now proceed to the Castle, and view the extraordinary Plane Tree, the trunk of which is 40 feet in circumference. Within the Castle walls the spacious quadrangle is 200 yards wide, and 280 yards in length; it is surrounded by a deep moat. 6th. The three magnificent houses connected with the Moslems, the Jews and the Christians. These extraordinary residences seem to convey all that we have supposed to be mythical in ancient Oriental history. As all travellers visit and see them for themselves, we need not describe them. 7th. A leisurely walk through the various quarters of the Jews, Mahomedans, Christians, etc. 8th. A quiet and attentive visit to the places rendered sacred to us in connection with the great persecutor, Saul, and the transformed Paul, the Apostle of the Gentiles. The street called "Straight" is a long and tiresome one. But you may just tarry for a few minutes and see the house of Judas, where Saul lodged; and then you can go to the house of Ananias, who came and put his hands on him, and restored his sight. Last of all. you may see the place in the wall which tradition says is the spot where Saul was let down in a basket when he made his escape. (See Acts 9—8 to 25; and 26—12, to end). A visit to the various Syrian Christian Schools, which are operating favourably—especially on the female youth of this city. Also to the British Hospital. 10th. A ride round the

city, and a visit to the various gates, many of which are now in ruins; two of them have been closed for 800 years—another, 700 years. Near to another is the Christian Cemetery, with its tombstone homilies on man's mortality, and the uncertain tenure on which life is held.

We have observed that the population of Damascus is said to be 150,000—18,000 are Christians, 6,000 Jews, and the rest Mahomedans. Before the late massacre, the Christians numbered 32,000. Damascus is the real capital of Syria, the head quarters of the army, and the seat of political power.

All travellers are surprised at the MULTITUDES OF DOGS lying about in every path, grouped and holding fellowship in their own quarters. These dogs are rank cowards, except when a pack rush after the solitary stranger. A few stones in the pocket, and a good cudgel, are sometimes necessary. They are said to number at least 40,000.

The Scripture references to this fine old city will be found in Gen. 15-2; II. Saml. 8-6; I. Chron. 18-6; I. Kings 11-24; II. Kings 5-12; 8-7; 14-28; 16-9; II. Chron. 28-5. Then the burdens and prophecies of Isaiah 8-4; 10-9; 17-1; Jer. 49-23, to end.

We never visited any city (Jerusalem excepted) that gave us so much interest and pleasure. Great curiosities may be obtained; and here we purchased an ancient Hebrew Roll Manuscript of the entire Book of Esther. We found the British Consul most attentive and courteous. From Damascus to Beyrout there is a first-class macadamized high road, and a diligence service daily, which accomplishes the journey in about 14 hours.

Before leaving Damascus it is desirable to see the baths, barbers, cook shops (about 400 in number), and coffee houses. Some of these are situated in the centre of small Islands, with the river flowing by; fine trees, musicians, etc., enliven the scene. The Garden of Eden is supposed to have been near Damascus. In the suburbs there are 134 villages, with a population of about 48,000.

The following pictorial representation of Arab glory in connection with Damascus is very deserving of the remembrance of modern Franks before leaving that ancient city:—

"When the prophet of Islam and his immediate successors raised the Arabs to the dignity of a race of conquerors in the world's history, they extended their frontiers to the Indus on the east, and Caucasus on the north, in Asia; to the Great Desert on the south, and the Atlantic on the west, in Africa; and to the Pyrenees in Europe. These vast dominions, more comprehensive than those of Alexander the Great, and nearly equal to the Roman Empire, had their first capital at Damascus. The wealth of the Caliphs ruling over them was so great, that Zobedieh, the wife of Harun al Raschid, is described as wearing robes of silk, lined with ermine, and slippers embroidered with pearls; while her dishes and drinking cups were of massive gold, studded with precious stones; and Almanun had thirty-eight thousand pieces of tapestry in his palace, and twenty-two thousand Persian carpets; while he presented a Greek with a tree of gold, bearing enormous pearls as fruit. Thus, amongst the offerings brought by the Ambassador of Harun al Raschid to Charlemagne, who was in vain struggling to raise his subjects from their state of barbarism, was a watch, manufactured at Racca, on the Euphrates, which called forth the admiration of the French Court, where nothing so wonderful had ever been seen. Painting and sculpture being contrary to the doctrines of the Koran, were neglected; but poetry, music, architecture, astronomy, and mathematics, were highly cultivated by the Arabs, and in a manner above all parallel with other nations of the time. Military ardour had given place to the love of letters. The ancient literature of the Greeks was studied at Damascus, Bagdad, Cairo, Racca, Ispahan, Morocco, and Toledo. The works of their historians and philosophers were translated into Arabic, through which language alone some of them were preserved before the recovery of the original Text. Grammar became a science amongst the Arabs, and they invented the most perfect system in existence. Libraries and colleges were instituted: in one of the latter, six thousand students were maintained gratuitously. Observatories, furnished with gigantic instruments, arose. Laboratories were devoted to chemical experiments. Hospitals offered a field for medical study. The Arabs, who are called by Humboldt the real founders of the physical sciences, were thus the only guardians of civilization in the middle ages, when barbarian invaders from the north had darkened its light in Europe."

## FROM DAMASCUS TO BAALBEC, AND OVER MOUNT LEBANON TO BEYROUT.

On leaving Damascus, about a mile or a mile-and-a-half on this route, there is a most magnificent view of the whole city, and the exquisite fertile gardens that surround it. We saw no view in all the East, in many things, at all comparable A good half-hour may be well spent in taking in the various parts of this picturesque scene. To have this panorama extended, it will be requisite to ascend the higher track, where it may be seen to the best advantage. parts of this way are very rough, exceedingly steep, and in some places difficult. By the lower track the nervous may be relieved from these inconveniences. And now the travellers, for the first entire day, will be gratified by fine mountain slopes, deep ravines, grand gorges, steep and high rocks, with the winding valley and its beautiful stream. The valley is extremely fertile, and some of the cliffs on the right are 2,000 feet high. On the course are elevated rocks; also Tombs, with their sculptured inscriptions. rocky mountain stands immediately in front of the way, with the gushing torrent washing through and beneath, where a rapid stream is formed in conjunction with the Barada.

Here the valley is upwards of 200 feet wide, with well wooded slopes occasionally on both sides. The villages of AIN, FIJEH, SICK-WADY, BARADA, ZEBDANA, and SURYHAVA, will be passed en route; and though the journey from Damascus to Baalbec may be effected in two days, it is better to make it three, and thus enter on the latter place by about noon of the third day. The tenting-grounds are good on the way, with ever-varying grand scenery, and abun-The highest source of the Barada is dance of good water. said to be 1,200 feet above the plain of Damascus. descending the last slope, we come in sight of the grandest ruins in the world—those of Palmyra excepted. There are several houses here where travellers can be furnished with rooms; but our tents were pitched in the centre of

THE RUINS OF BAALBEC. Baalbec, Heliopolis—"The City of the Sun," and whose remains command the admiration of the world, is now before us. It is situated at the north end of bleak hills, about a mile from the foot of the Anti-Lebanon range. It has been intimated that this is probably the

BAAL GAD (gathering of Baal) of Joshua 11—17. Here the traveller will gaze on magnificent columns, dark arched vaults, mutilated busts, the grand platform of the ancient Temple, wondrous shafts, immense stones, 66 feet by 14—one supposed to weigh 1,135 tons—and all the surroundings of ancient grandeur, until he has taken in a tolerably accurate idea of the whole. Half-a-day may be well thus employed; but an entire day will be little enough to do justice to the whole. Some of the columns are 70 feet in height. The architecture is Roman, Grecian, and Saracenic. There is a beautiful Corinthian Church, with pillars 45 feet high. It is said that on the platforms stood three Temples—namely:—to the Sun, to Jupiter, and the circular Temple. The Temple of Jupiter was 230 feet by 120 in its external dimensions.

"Three eras speak thy ruined piles: The first in doubt concealed; The second, when, amid thy files, The Roman clarion pealed; The third, when Saracenic powers Raised high the Caliphs' massy towers.

"But, ah! thy walls, thy giant walls, Who laid them in the sand?
Belief turns pale, and fancy falls
Before a work so grand;
And well might heathen seers declare
That fallen angels laboured there.

"No, not in Egypt's ruined land, Nor 'mid the Grecian isles, Tower monuments so vast, so grand, As Baalbec's early piles; Baalbec, thou city of the Sun, Why art thou silent, mighty one?

"The traveller roams amid thy rocks, And searches after light; So searched the Romans and the Turks, But all was hid in night; Phœnicians reared thy pillars tall, But did the genii build thy wall?"

Of the Temples of Baalbec it is said they are like those of ATHENS in lightness, but surpass them in vastness; they are massive as those at THEBES, but excel them in grace. No doubt its history is directly connected with Egypt in the original name Heliopolis, and with the Syrian Asiatic worship. Here was an ancient Basilica, founded by Constantine. Iulian's brief reign heathen rites were restored. century it was captured by the fiery followers of Mahomed. and then for 300 years it is involved in total historical dark-In the 12th century it may probably have been cap-In the 13th century it is said to have tured by Saladin. been taken by Hulagu, the Mogul Khan. In the year 1400 it surrendered to Tamerlane. In 1759 it was fearfully shaken by the great earthquake, and many of its grand

columns thrown down. No camping-ground in the world can scarcely be compared with this. But we must leave it, and direct our attention to the route across the plains towards the mountains of Lebanon. On our way we pass the great quarries at the base of the hills. One enormous block is seen here 68 feet long, and containing 13,000 cubic feet.

The route to the Damascus road is over a wide plain, with villages and towns on the hills to the right; and here, for miles, we have pleasant riding—a great boon after the execrable way of stones and precipices in the chief districts of Palestine. But it is just probable that heavy rains may convert these plains in some places into swamps, rendering them almost impassable. Leaving the towns of Zahleh, Buckfeiga, etc., in six or seven hours we come to

MIEALLAKAH. This place is finely situated, with orchards and groves, and richly-cultivated fields reaching down to the Bukâa. The inhabitants are thrifty, cheerful, and most courteous to strangers. Here are a Convent and Latin Church. Our tent ground is on a beautiful slope, and we retire to rest with the prospect of crossing the far-famed Lebanon on the morrow. We now shortly join the great high-road from Beyrout to Damascus, the only real good highway in Syria. Along this excellent, well-maintained road we begin the ascent of Mount Lebanon; and passing through or near several populous villages, we gain the summit in some 4 or 5 hours, and we then have a splendid view in front, of Beyrout, and behind, of the plains we had crossed en route from Baalbec. To diverge in order to visit the celebrated Cedars, would require two additional days, and can only be effected after the snow has melted and made the mountain roads passable. This is seldom the case before the end of May. When we crossed the Lebanon it was the most terrible stormy day we ever encountered—high winds, drizzling rains, sleet-snow, etc. This was on the roth of April. The descent into Beyrout, by the most deceiving zig-zag and tortuous windings for some 12 miles, required an exercise of patience and persistance after the drenchings of the day. But as we neared our rest, we were again in the midst of grand fertile grounds and ocean scenes, on the lovely margin of which stands

BEYROUT (Beirut, Berouth, etc). The old Berytus, connected with ancient Phoenician glory, is unsurpassed in its lovely situation. This maritime city is of great antiquity, and was of great importance under the Roman Emperors. It was styled by Justinian "The Nurse of the Law," and was endowed with special privileges. Here were originally magnificent Baths, and a Theatre erected by the grandson of Herod the Great. Beyrout is situated in the Pachalic of Acre, which is bounded by the Nahr-el-Kelb-the Dog river, on the north; while on the west its shores are washed by the Mediterranean as far as Cæsarea. The Romans gave the name of "Felix" to this charming town. Beyrout is the port of Damascus, and is the residence of merchants of all nations. Here are Banks, with all facilities for money exchanges. The climate is healthy during eight months of the vear. The four months from June are extremely hot, when the European residents generally retire into the cooler regions of Lebanon.

The Steamers of the great Companies call here, so that facilities for arrival or departure occur every few days. The environs are most fertile and luxurious. A favourite excursion is either by boat or horses, to the famous Dog River.

The population of Beyrout is probably upwards of 50,000; there is good anchorage in the bay of from 6 to 12 fathoms of water. The historical associations of Berytus, and the country round it, lead us back to the campaigns of Herod the Great, and of Titus, as narrated by Josephus.

Our arrival here ended the week, and we had leisure to enquire as to the religious opportunities the next day would

We were favoured with more than we had venpresent. We soon found that we were coming in tured to hope for. conjunction with the centre of Eastern and Western commerce and traffic. The numerous Steamers regularly calling here, the spirit of trade, well stored Bazaars, excellent postal arrangements, and general liveliness of the whole place, convinced us that we had now left behind the old cumbersome, worn-out customs and modes of life of the ancient East. Here is commercial enterprize, and good hotel accommodation. A better house than the Belle Vue-either for fresh and open airiness, good apartments, or excellent table, with courteous attention—we could not desire. The good proprietor is an excellent sample of one whose energy and able management have raised a house for travellers not excelled in all the East. It may be that the other hotel is also well conducted and satisfactory, but we preferred being outside the town and close to the sea. Here the natural and manufactured productions of the East and West can be had. are not only Latin and Greek Churches, but Protestant places of worship, Colleges, Schools, and Institutions of Christian mercy.

The Americans have a handsome and most comfortable new Church, in connexion with the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

THE SYRIAN PROTESTANT COLLEGE, with its departments in Arabic Literature, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Modern Languages, Moral Science, Biblical Literature, Medicine, Surgery, Jurisprudence, etc., is under the general control of Trustees in the United States, where the present funds are invested; but its local affairs are administered by a Board of Managers, composed of American and British Missionaries, and residents in Syria and Egypt.

The College is conducted upon strictly Protestant and Evangelical principles, but is open to students from any of the Oriental sects and nationalities, who will conform to its respe-

lations. More than seventy young men are now enjoying the advantages it offers, and a much larger number have been rejected from insufficient preparation. In most instances, the students evince an aptitude and zeal for study that would be commendable in more favoured lands.

The sects already represented are the Protestant, Orthodox Greek, Papal-Greek, Latin, Maronite, Druse, and Armenian. Direct proselytism is not attempted; but without endeavouring to force Protestantism upon students of other sects, every effort is made by the personal intercourse of Professors and Instructors, in the class-room and at other times, and by the general exercises and arrangements of the Institutions, to bring each member into contact with the distinctive features of Evangelical truth. All boarders are required to be present at both morning and evening prayers, and to attend Protestant worship and College Bible classes upon the Scriptures during the week. The Bible is also used as a text-book for ordinary instruction. A voluntary weekly Prayer Meeting has been commenced by the students, and several are teachers in Sabbath Schools in the city.

The "Medical Department" has now three Professors, Rev. C. V. A. Van Dyck, M.D., D.D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine; Rev. George E. Post, M.D., Professor of Surgery; and Rev. John Wortabet, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology. They also give lectures, for the present, in the remaining branches. Native practitioners hitherto have been grossly ignorant and incompetent. The imperative necessity has long been felt of a School of Medicine, which could furnish a professional training in accordance with the principles and practice of modern science. The establishment of this department has awakened attention throughout the land. Twenty-four students are now attending the lectures. Daily clinical instruction is given in connexion with the Dispensary, where more than sixteen hundred cases have already been gratuitously treated, medicine being

furnished only when patients are unable to supply themselves. A small hospital, chiefly for the treatment of eye diseases, so prevalent in this country, has recently been opened, and will afford peculiar facilities for the study of these and other complaints, and at the same time relieve much suffering. It is called the "Brown Opthalmic Hospital," in honour of John A. Brown, Esq., of Philadelphia, U.S., who has given funds towards its foundation. To maintain this Hospital with the Dispensary, to make needed additions to the medical library, apparatus, and cabinets, and particularly to complete the endowment of the medical chairs, further aid is indispensable.

An urgent appeal is made to all who are interested in Missions and Christian Education, to aid in the permanent establishment of this Institution.

Contributions may be sent directly to the President of the College, Rev. Daniel Bliss, D.D., Beyrout, Syria; to the Treasurer, in New York, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, 21, Cliff-street; or to either of the Trustees or Managers.

THE BROWN OPTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—During the autumn of 1867, Beyrout was visited by a severe Epidemic Opthalmia. The Dispensary, connected with the College, was opened in November of that year, and the majority of the patients seeking relief were sufferers from this epidemic. It was found that a considerable proportion of these patients received little permanent, benefit, from want of attention during the interval between Dispensary days. Patients from a distance had to be dismissed, from inability to procure for them proper food and shelter. In a private letter to the Rev. Wm. Adams, D.D., of New York, Dr. Van Dyck stated these facts, and represented the desirability of establishing in Beyrout an Eye Infirmary, connected with the College. The suggestion was promptly acted upon; and from John Brown, Esq., and other friends, means were secured to open the Hospital, while encouragement was given that further aid might be hoped for, if it should be needed. There are now six wards in the Hospital; four for opthalmic, and two for surgical and general cases. The regulations require that at present two-thirds at least of the admissions shall be for eye complaints. No contagious or incurable disease will be received.

The post of Resident Physician and Surgeon will be open for competition to all graduates of the Medical Department.

The daily charge for each patient able to pay, will be ten piastres (1s. 8d.). Friends of the Institution are invited to support beds: or, if they desire, to send patients.

It is believed this Hospital will not only be the means of saving the loss of bodily sight to many in this land, but that it will afford peculiar facilities for imparting spiritual enlightenment; and at the same time, give the Medical students daily opportunities for the study of disease.

Then there are the British Syrian Schools, founded in 1860, including a Normal Training Institution, Day School, Elementary, Infant, Moslem, Schools for the blind and for cripples, &c. Mrs. Thompson, whose illustrious name will be placed in the annals of lofty Christian philanthropy, has been wonderfully blessed in her self-denying zeal and holy devoted-She has obtained a large and increasing British sympathy and co-operation; and her noble-hearted coadjutors, Mr. and Mrs. Mott, and their excellent staff of teachers, render this Institution one of the glories of Syria. The hightoned Christian spirit, the Evangelical savour, with the vigorous systematic agencies at work, commanded our highest admiration; and we believe that the short examination of some of the classes at which we assisted, would not be surpassed in complete efficiency by any Institution in Christendom. It was delightful also, on the evening of the Lord's Day, to see the crowded Hall for Protestant English worship, and the devout spirit so obviously manifest. We trust the honoured Christian ladies of Great Britain will be able to extend their noble exertions on behalf of a scriptural education of the females in Syria. May the Divine blessing abundantly rest on their labours.\*

### LIST OF BRITISH SYRIAN SCHOOLS.

#### NUMBER OF SCHOLARS, ETC.

#### BEYROUT.

| Normal Training Institution and Orphanage, including: |          |     |        |       |       |     |     |     |         |
|---|----------|-----|--------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-----|---------|
| Orphanage and Boarders                                |          |     | •••    |       | •••   | ••• |     | 72  |         |
| Elementar   | y        | ••• | •••    | •••   | •••   |     | ••• | 60  |         |
| Infant Sch  | ool      | ••• |        |       |       |     |     | 106 |         |
| Upper Class Moslem Day S                              |          |     | School |       |       | ••• | ••• | 50  |         |
| Upper Cla   |          |     |        | no re | turn. |     |     |     |         |
| · • •   |          |     |        |       |       |     | -   |     | 288     |
| BRANCH SCHOOLS.                                       |          |     |        |       |       |     |     |     |         |
| Boys' Day School                                      | ol       |     | •••    |       | •••   |     | ••• | 100 |         |
| Blind School  | •••      |     |        |       | •••   |     |     | 27  |         |
| Cripples' School                                      |          |     | •••    |       |       |     |     | 20  |         |
| Moslem Mothers  | •••      | ••• |        |       | •••   | ••• | 73  |     |         |
| East Coombe, o  |          | ••• |        |       |       | 100 |     |     |         |
| West Coombe   | •••      |     |        |       |       |     |     | 75  |         |
| Ashrafia  | •••      | ••• |        |       |       |     |     | 50  |         |
| Olive Branch  | •••      | ••• |        |       | •••   |     |     | 100 |         |
| Orange Blossom  |          |     | •••    | •••   |       | ••• |     | 80  |         |
| _   |          |     |        |       |       |     |     |     | 625     |
| LEBANON.  |          |     |        |       |       |     |     |     |         |
| Ain Zahaltah  | •••      | ••• | •••    | •••   |       |     | ••• | 60  |         |
| Mokhtara  | •••      | ••• | •••    | •••   | •••   | ••• | •   | 50  |         |
| Deir-el-Kamer (                                       | •••      | ••• | •••    | •••   |       | _   |     |     |         |
| Zachleh   | •••      |     |        |       |       |     |     | 50  |         |
| Hasbaya   | •••      | ••• | •••    |       |       | ••• |     | 64  |         |
| Damascus  |          | ••• |        |       |       |     |     | 80  |         |
| Blind School at                                       | Damascus |     |        |       |       |     | ••• | 15  |         |
| ,,  | Sidon    |     |        |       |       |     | ••• | _   |         |
|   |          |     |        |       |       |     |     |     | 319     |
|   |          |     |        |       |       |     |     |     | 232     |
|   |          |     |        |       |       |     |     |     | , , , , |

N.B.—Sunday Schools, besides Adult Classes and regular Mission Services, are held at all these places.

<sup>\*</sup>Alas! since we penned this conscientious testimony, Mrs. Thompson has passed from toll to rest—from lovely Beyrout to the more felicitous and holy regions of the blest,

### OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE OF THE BRITISH SYRIAN SCHOOLS, BEYROUT.

Hon. Treasurer.

LIEUT.-GENERAL A. CLARKE, Glebeland House, LEE. S.E.

Hon. Clerical Sec.

REV. F. GREME LITTERCOT, Rushall Vicarage, Walsall.

Hon. Secretaries.

MRS. H. SMITH, Morden Cottage, Blackheath. S.E. MRS. DENNY, 101, Westbourne Terrace. W.

The Board of Trustees.

NATHANIEL BRIDGES, ESQ. | LIEUT.-GENERAL CLARKE.
SAMUEL HOARE, ESQ.

Finance Committee.

W. C. ALEXANDER, ESQ. R. BARCLAY, ESQ. LIEUT.-GEN. CLARKE.

T. A. DENNY, Esq. Samuel Hoare, Esq.

Bankers.

MESSRS. RANSOM, BOUVERIE, & Co., 2, Pall Mall East. S.W. MESSRS. ROBARTS, LUBBOCK, & Co., Lombard street. E.C.

NOTE.—Our dragomen—T. Boucopoulo and Pietro Paulichievich, of Beyrout—gave us the most entire satisfaction, and we would commend them with great confidence to future tourists to the East.

#### LAST VIEW OF LEBANON.

Yonder the glorious sun Beneath the sea is set; Thy heights, O Lebanon! Shine with his glories yet.

Pink glow the drifted snows, Along thy furrowed crest; Where thunder-clouds repose Like warriors seeking rest.

Around thee countless hills

Like sons and daughters, spread;

Thy store their rivers fills—

Thy snows their fountain head.

Dark thy few Cedars stand, Amid encircling snows; Shame mars the Promised Land, And thou must share its woes. Hark! 'tis the Christian bell, From yonder little tower; Sounding afar to tell Of prayer and praise the hour.

Wake from thy slumbers soon—
From superstition wake,
O Church of Lebanon!
A holier path to take.

Freed from its silken tomb,
Yon worm finds wings to fly;
Wake thou from error's gloom,
And to thy Saviour cry!

H. B. W. CHURTON.

#### BEYROUT TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

Both the French and Austrian Lloyd Steamers present excellent first and second class accommodation; they are well officered and manned by respectable and efficient men. Our passage was in one of the Austrian Lloyd Steamers, leaving Beyrout on Tuesday afternoon. With a fine sky, and calm sea, we made good way, and early next morning were off

CYPRUS. This is the most easterly Island of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Syria. It is extremely hot near the coast, and is distinguished for its mountain ranges. The most elevated is that of Olympus, now called Trobodus. There was once a Temple to Venus on its summit; afterwards, numbers of Christian Convents were built on its slopes. Here, in the extreme of summer, cooling houses may be engaged. Cyprus is said to have a population of about 70,000 Turks and The chief towns are Lef-Kosia, or Nicosia, 30,000 Greeks. It is 140 miles long, and varies from 5 to 50 and Larnika. miles in breadth. Christians will associate with it, the birthplace and residence of Barnabas. (Acts 4—36, 37; 11—19; 21—16.) It was governed by a Proconsul—Sergius Paulus, in the times of Paul. (See Acts 13-4 to 7.) We found the streets of the Port (Larnika) clean, and some decent shops, with a great deal of trading activity. It is reputed that in no part of the world were the Jews more bitterly persecuted than in Cyprus. There are upwards of 60 villages in Cyprus; and a Church and Convent, dedicated to John the Baptist. Corn, wine, oil, and cotton, are the chief produce. The steamer usually gives ample time to go on shore and see what is worthy of observation. In the afternoon of Wednesday, we steamed off from Cyprus, and cast anchor next morning in the sea-stead of

RHODES. This Island is about 45 miles long and 20 It is connected with many classical associations: and the ancient Rhodeans were celebrated for their love of liberty and learning. The town and harbour are defended by massive fortifications and large towers, and a Gothic gateway leads from the quay to the town. Its streets are gloomy; houses low, and many of them empty. The Street of the Knights Templars is straight, and well paved. The Church of St. John has been perverted into a mosque. The population of the Island may be about 30,000—including Turks, Tews, &c. It is thought the name is a corruption of Rose, as the ancient coins have this flower on their reverse. There are opposite opinions as to the exact site of the ancient grand Colossus, which was 70 cubits (105 feet) high, and is said to have been erected 300 years before Christ. It is also thought that Rhodes is the country of Dodanim, the son of Javan, (mentioned Gen. 10—4, and I. Chron. 1—7). The following extract is worthy of attention :-

"Rhodes is a very interesting town. As we wandered through the yet strong fortifications, a lasting monument of the power and the energy of the knights of old—the Knights of Saint John of Jerusalem, who made a most heroic defence of the place, when attacked by the Turks, under Suleiman II., surnamed "the Magnificent"—fancy could well people the fine old fortress and venerable castle with these gallant

1

Knights of early Christendom in their strong armour, repulsing the repeated attacks of the turbanned hordes. Pleasing indeed, I found it, to wander through the highly ornamented Gothic gateway, the moated towers of great size and strength, with all their paraphernalia of drawbridges, battlements, and bastions, made impregnable to the warriors of those days by a triple line of wall and ditch; and pleasant to mark the numerous armorial bearings of the Knights, sculptured on shields of marble and stone, over the doors and on the walls of the grey old palaces and buildings. Here, I could distinguish the arms of England and France, the Pope's keys, and the heraldic devices of some of the most illustrious families of Europe. The ancient Church of Saint John has been converted into a mosque; but is still in fair preservation, though its marble columns are whitewashed. Here we visited the hospitals of the knights, and the palace of the The entrance to the harbour is Grand Master, now in ruins. defended by two square towers, built by a Grand Master, and called respectively by the names of Saint John and Saint Michael. These, with the rest of the fortifications, grey with age, and built in the old style, with overhanging buttresses and with stone crosses in the wall, have a very imposing effect, and forcibly lead the mind back to the days of chivalry."

Having had several hours to land and roam about Rhodes, we left in the afternoon, steamed in sight of Patmos (Patino), where our minds were led to those Divine and wondrous visions revealed to the Apostle John, of the condition and destiny of the seven Asiatic Churches, and the events of Christian history to the end of the world. We passed in our course, close to a number of rocky Islands and Islets; we neared Cos, the birthplace of Hippocrates, Apelles, and Simonides; and then passed Samos, the native place of Pythagoras, who lived some 500 years B.C. At early dawn we called at Scio (Chio), the ancient Chios. But we now look out for one of

the most interesting bays and cities in our route; and about 11 a.m. on Saturday, we cast anchor within half a mile of

SMYRNA. Here several Steamers were in the bay, and all indicated great commercial life and activity. The bav is most beautiful, and gives us a full view of this crescent-shaped city. Smyrna has had every possible kind of eulogistic title conferred on it: "The ornament of Asia," "The Crown of Ionia," "The Lovely;" and by one of the old Puritans, "Sweet-smelling Smyrna." The population is probably about 150,000; 60,000 are Turks, 50,000 Greeks, and the rest Franks, Jews, etc. Ancient Smyrna was comparatively desolate for 400 years, and was re-built by ALEXANDER the It was almost destroyed by an earthquake A.D. 177. It was one of the seven cities that contested for the honour To the Christian it is especially of Homer's birth-place. interesting, as being the city of one of the "Seven Churches of Asia," in Apostolic times, and receiving such holy commendation for its works, tribulation, and poverty (yet riches). (Revelation 2-8 to 10). Here the holy Polycarp lived, laboured, and suffered martyrdom. The Bazaars are well stocked with the productions both of the East and West; and here we saw the porters bearing huge packages of cotton to the boats in the harbour. We also now came in contact with shops resembling those of the Western world, especially druggists; and what we had not seen for weeks-booksellers, well stocked with books, newspapers, etc.

Smyrna, and the region round it, is considered so fruitful as to be worthy of the title—"The Garden of the World." The form of the town itself is elliptical, and extends for two miles on the coast. Most of it is erected on the acclivity of Mount Pagus. The Gulf of Smyrna is 38 miles long, and from 1 to 15 broad. Here are several Mosques, and, alas! a Slave Market yet in some activity. The Barracks will accommodate 3,000 soldiers. The Castle on one of the elevated hills of the city is now in ruins. There is a Pro-

testant Chaplain; and worship is held on Sundays in the Chapel of the British Consul. Within the circuit of this ancient city are some of the relics of the Temple of Jupiter. While we were in the bay on the Sunday morning, there was a tempest of wind, and early that morning the city was shaken with two shocks of an earthquake. There are several respectable, well-conducted Hotels; and the streets, for cleanliness, are much in advance of most Eastern cities.

Visitors to Smyrna will be delighted to find there an excellent railway, with a respectable station, and several English employés. This line is from Smyrna to Aidin, and two or three trains run over it daily. The distance is 80 English miles. (See Continental Bradshaw). One of the stations is Ayassoulouk, 48 miles from Smyrna, and is within a very short distance of the

Ruins of Ephesus. The Company will provide special trains for a sufficient number; and thus, in little more than two hours (after leaving about 7 a.m.), we reached this place. and at once proceeded to view the remains of one of the most celebrated cities in the world. The entire way to it is one dreary course, over fields little better than swamps; but the existing ruins are well worthy of a visit, and should have more time than we could give to them. The storied river Caystor is by the way, and soon we reach the ruins themselves. On our course we saw numbers of storks, on some very high trees. The ruins comprise, in brief, those of a great Church, used since as a Mosque; a heap of stones and the base of what might have been the great Temple of Diana; the site of the immense Amphitheatre, with broken steps and columns; the supposed Tomb of St. Luke, etc., etc. It is said the present mounds and ruins cover an area of 10 But how astonishing the contrast between these dreary, silent ruins, and the great city of Asiatic wealth and pleasure! where Paul and Timothy, and other Christian teachers laboured in establishing a Church; and later, where the Epistle was sent to the presiding angel. (See Acts, 19—1 to end; 20—17 to end; Epistle to the Ephesians; Revelation, chapter 2).

We returned by our special train, reached the city in good time, went on board the steamer, and by about 4 o'clock were on our way to

MITYLENE (Metelin), where we called about 10 at night. This, the ancient Lesbos, is situated in front of the Adramytian Gulf. The population of this island has declined greatly, so that now it does not number more than about 30,000. A short time suffices for a call here, and we proceed till about 6 next morning, when we reach

TENEDOS. This name is as old as the Trojan war. Little is to be seen now; and only half-an-hour does our steamer wait here. We now shortly come to the

DARDANELLES, which we reach about 9 a.m., and leave at 10. The Hellespont, or Sea of Gallipoli, is about five miles broad at the mouth of the Propontis, and it narrows to a little more than a mile. Our stay was only an hour. It will be remembered that in one part of the Dardanelles they still show the spot where Alexander crossed with his army. Here the Ottoman Crescent was first planted in Europe by Solyman, 1360. Here Leander used to swim across, to visit his beloved one. Lord Byron did the same swimming feat in one hour and ten minutes. In some three to four hours we reach

GALLIPOLI, the population of which it is said has increased since 1815, from 15,000 to about 80,000. It is the See of a Greek Bishop. Our stay here is limited to less than an hour, so that our only view is from the deck of the steamer; and now 14 hours' steaming over the Sea of Marmora will bring us to the most illustrious of all capitals—

### CONSTANTINOPLE.

T WEST

T is recorded that Byzas, King of Megara, founded Byzantium in 658 B.C. No city in the world can excel Constantinople for the striking beauty of its

situation. It is encircled by two continents and two seas, and thus flanked by natural fortifications; and in every respect has all conceivable advantages as a royal capital. Its various revolutions and political changes may be read in an admirable and yet small 12mo. volume, entitled "Ancient and Modern Constantinople."—Translated by John P. Brown. London: Stevens Brothers, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden. 1868.

We approached this magnificent city between 5 and 6 in the morning, and all our excited anticipations were more than realized as the Minarets and Cupolas of the Palaces and Mosques burst upon our vision. The morning was beautiful and the sky clear, so that every object came in view with unbounded lustre. We immediately recognised the world-famed Mosque of St. Sophia, and gazed with delightful surprise on all around, as we approached nearer to our anchorage, which we speedily left in boats, and landed at the Custom House.

Constantinople is situated in lat. 41° N. and long. 29° E. Its climate is one of the most temperate on the globe; its air is pure and soft, and never excessively hot or cold. The situation of the city is that of an unequal triangle. Europe is on the west; the obtuse angle is towards Asia, and is washed by the Bosphorus; the northern side by the waters of the Golden Horn, and the south by the Propontis (Sea of Marmora). Constantine, by drawing the chefs d'auvre from the other cities of Greece, made this metropolis the most magnificent in the world. Eleven hundred and

twenty-six years elapsed before its conquest by Mahomed the Second, 1453. The sights in modern Constantinople which should be visited by tourists comprise the following

# CHIEF PLACES AND OBJECTS OF INTEREST.

- 1. THE SERAGLIO, or PALACE OF THE SULTANS. It is of great simplicity, and stands on the spot originally the Augustan Forum. It has three gates; one of its doors—the Bab Selam—is called the "Gate of Salvation."
- 2. THE MOSQUES OF THE SULTANS. The first and the grandest is that of St. Sophia, situated near the gate of the Seraglio. It was built by Justinian, and is distinguished by six green jasper pillars and eight of porphyry, brought from Ephesus and Rome. The size of the building, the grand concave of the dome, its countless lamps, etc., form a magnificent sight. This Mosque is dedicated to the Eternal Wisdom. It was in the Church on this site where the "golden-mouthed" Chrysostom delivered his faithful and eloquent discourses. In the Cupola is inscribed, in beautiful writing, "God is the light of the heavens and the earth."

Besides this, there are 13 Imperial Mosques, and 60 ordinary ones. The Minarets, with their lamps and slender towers, are very imposing. Here, 5 times in the 24 hours, the pious Mahom edans are called to prayer. Not far from this is the Tomb of the Sultan Mahmoud, surrounded by a silver railing, and the interior walls hung with rich silk, embroidered with silver. There are six smaller Tombs near to the Grand Tomb.

3. THE BAZAARS, for their variety, richness, and extent, surpass all others in the East. A graphic writer observes:—

"I am about to enter—bearing my reader with me—into the Bazaar of Istamboul; that is, into one of the grandest exhibitions of dissolving views, panoramas, dioramas, poses plastiques, fantoccini, marionettes, tableaux vivants, which are presented for the amusement and instruction of an intelligent public. I am standing at the foot of the Bridge of the Sultan Valideh—the bridge which leads from Pera to Istamboul; and on a wooden stand on my left there are three Pierrots, as it seems to me, playing their parts of fuglemen to the show. You cannot fail to know Pierrot proper-Pierrot with the long, straight, white dress descending to his heels; with the chalk-besmeared, pale, mask-like face; with the smooth, shining hair, the great ochre-stained eyes, and the long, supple wand. It is in front of roadside booths, on the scaffold platforms through which you enter to the shrines of magic, marvel and mystery, that Pierrot is most at home; and to the habitué of itinerant entertainments, where all the wonders of the world are exhibited, no show seems of much account unless you are invited, prayed, bidden, flattered, compelled to enter it by the gestures of the mute white-clad Pierrot. My three Pierrots are the money-takers at the bridge, and opposite to them is a guard of soldiers, who, to keep up the pantomimic character of the scene, make a charge at any wayfarer who attempts to sneak through without paying toll, and bring him back in triumph to the grave, silent, white figures at the receipt of custom. Five paras that is about one farthing—is the price of your ticket of admission; and the net proceeds are devoted to the relief of the poor. Somehow the costs and outgoings of the bridge eat up the receipts; but this also is not out of accordance with what I have heard of benefit performances in other lands. Past the toll-bar, the rough plank-way mounts steeply up to carry you across; the river steamers pass to and fro beneath; and then, when you reach the summit, the curtain rises on the first act of the entertainment. The scenery is finer, surely, than any which Telbin ever painted. A gorgeous sunlight overhead, making the houses white, the waters blue, the shadows black, with a depth and sharpness of colour which would seem unnatural in any hand-drawn picture. On the left, across the Bosphorus, the cypress groves which overhang the graveyards of Scutari; on the right, the Golden Horn, winding up past the yellow blocks of barrack buildings; in front the sloping hill-side of Istamboul, covered with a dark mass of roofs and terraces, gardens and domes and minarets; above all these the Mosque of St. Sophia towers proudly; on the stream, flowing swiftly beneath our feet, a flotilla of steamers, barques, caiques, clippers, men-of-war, rafts and barges, lying moored mid-stream or plying hither and thither.

"Two dense streams of human beings keep passing constantly Galata-ward and Istamboul-ward at one and the same time. Rule of road there is none, so that the throng is mixed up together, each man pushing forward or sauntering onward wheresoever he listeth. Try, when your eyes are no longer dazzled by the mass of shifting colours, to divide the multitude into its component elements, and you will see there Turks with turbans, and Moslem Turks with no trace of garb to distinguish them from the Giaour save the scarlet fez; Albanians, with their starched white petticoats, red sashes, and pistol-mounted belts; Jews from the Seludie quarter, with long, dark gabardines and curled ringlets: Frankish merchants, in the chimney-pot hats and great coats of the West; Maltese, with ear-rings and chains innumerable: English sailors, and fair-haired Genoese clerks. you have little time to look about you, as you are hustled backward and forward by the surging crowd. But stop for a moment you must, though a dozen porters may be screaming 'Gourda!' at your ears. There, tripping daintily along the side-walk, come three Turkish Girls of the Period. must be the lamentations of the old women of Istamboul, of either sex, over the degeneracy of these modern daughters of the Moslem. Their vails are so diaphanous—I think that is the proper word—that you can see beneath them their soft. smooth cheeks, not innocent of powder; their large, hennastained eyes, their small mouths and bright red lips.

orthodox leather slippers, and the loose stockings down at heel, have been discarded in favour of dapper kid boots, above which the silk stockings are drawn tight and trim: and under the conventional wrappers there peeps out the fringe of a frilled and furbelowed petticoat. They are followed, too, by no attendant; they have parasols and gloves, and, except for their muslin vails, you might take them for the daughters of an uncircumcised Giaour. If they do these things abroad, I wonder what they must do at home! But the current of these reflections is suddenly broken by the tramp of a horse close to my back. I jump on one side, and a Pacha, in the glossiest of broadcloth and the shiniest of boots—a very Beau Brummel among Beys—comes trotting along on a neat park hack, equipped with a saddle and bridle of unmistakably English make. Behind him there runs a servant with a whip in his hand, whose duty it is, so far as I can discover, to keep the crowd from pressing too closely on his master's heels, and to whip the horse up the steep flights of stairs which form the main thoroughfares of the city. And now the crowd parts from side to side as a brougham and pair come jolting along over the uneven Through the plate-glass windows you can see bright eyes flashing out from amid a confused heap of silk and muslin: while close after the carriage there rides an unwieldy. beardless, middle-aged man, who brandishes a green silk umbrella, and keeps shouting himself hoarse to warn irreverent bystanders from gazing at the occupants of the brougham.

"We pass up a winding street, every shop in which seems filled with the kind of stock-in-trade which might be accumulated if the Margate and Ramsgate Bazaars were accustomed at the close of each season to export the fly-blown refuse of their poorer wares to Constantinople. It is not that the articles exposed in these Eastern stores, whether in Pera or Istamboul, are cheap. Their price is creditably high; it is their gim-crack character which most strikes the foreign

Imitation jewellery, twopenny-halfpenny prints, lounger. brass-gilt candlesticks, shoddy cutlery, pinchbeck watches. gaudy colours warranted not to wash, make up the 'notions,' to use a Yankee word, in which the storekeepers most 'Trumpery!' is the epithet you apply mentally, as you first peer into the narrow glass panes; and as you turn away disappointed, the unknown babble you have around you forces itself unconsciously into the phrase, 'Trash! the name of the Prophet, trash!' Somehow, shops after the European fashion are an innovation to which the Oriental mind has taken but unkindly; and you had better hasten onward to the old Bazaar of the Yeni-Khan. wooden benches, ranged on the shady side, out of the glaring sun, the scribes sit, squatting cross-legged. They are all old. gray-haired and wrinkled; and all seem over-burdened with the extent of their knowledge. Strung round their necks. and dangling by their side, are little ink-horns; on their knees are small chessboard-shaped squares of wood, on which the paper is placed; and the pen, when not in use, is stuck behind their ear—not jauntily, like that of a city clerk, but gravely and soberly, as if it belonged there of right.

"The scribes are too dignified to tout for custom, or even to make overtures to stray passers looking about for a notary. They are grave men, learned men, who, when not engaged in their avocation, employ themselves in looking wise, and meditating over the follies of poor human nature. Surely, they must have odd revelations made to them, these transcribers of other men's thoughts and desires and wishes!

"On through the court yard, leaving behind you a murmur of many whispers and scribbling pens, and you pass into the khans of the leather sellers. A khan in the country is a sort of night refuge, built in bygone days by some Osmanli philanthropist for the benefit of houseless travellers. Here you may rest all night, and sleep beneath the colonnade which runs round the square court yard, and quench your thirst at

the fountain in the centre. And, to provide for the other wants of the wayfarer, street merchants set up their stalls under the arches of the khan. But in the cities now-a-days the stall-keepers have mostly ousted the travellers, and certain trades, after certain fashions, have made each khan their especial habitation. In this khan the curriers have taken up their abode, and the long colonnades, both up-stairs and downstairs, are filled with hides, skins and fleeces hanging on ropes stretched from wall to wall. We have got somehow how, I know not—into the Travellers' Alley. It is a dark, narrow passage, whose painted roof is supported on Byzantine arches, flying across from one slender stone pillar to another. Each shop has a little wooden case in front, filled with trinkets and baubles of no great value. In the dark closets under the arches you can see stones and jewels glittering brightly; and if you want to inspect the gems and diamonds, you must enter in and have the drawers unlocked in which the treasures of the store are stowed away. the shops the owners sit smoking solemnly, and show none of that eagerness to attract customers that you find in the You follow the rippling sound of falling bazaars of Russia. water, and, passing by a stone fountain with form well-nigh worn away by the constant trickling of little rills, you get into the broad-roofed street wherein the hosiers and outfitters ply their callings. There you see hanging up on pegs, folded upon slabs, piled in bundles, coats and apparel of every outlandish hue and fashion; embroidered garments, shawls with gold thread worked into them in every form of arabesque pattern; tartans, rich in many colours; head dresses; patchwork quilts, on which the beauties of the harem repose their limbs; Albanian scarves, sheepskin overcoats, mingled together in strange confusion with rolls of plain English cloth, waterproof coats, and canvas leggings. Here, and here only, does the spirit of commercial enterprize seem to triumph over the stolid apathy of the Oriental trader. The clothes

merchants, indeed, neither call nor beckon to you as you But quick-eyed Greeks and Jews mingle saunter along. amidst the crowd, seize the stranger by the coat lappet, and pester him, in broken scraps of foreign tongues, to enter some particular store and see the miracles of art which 'your excellency' may purchase for next to nothing. Here, in the broad thoroughfare, all is stir and bustle. But turn aside for quiet into that lane which looks comparatively empty, and you are in the midst of the shoemakers' quarter. machines are unknown; and the Turkish disciples of St. Crispin sit cross-legged on the floor, stitching away merrily on the soft kid skins out of which those dapper boots are made. You would hardly think the world contained so many slippers as you see displayed here. Pointed toes and high-peaked heels, trodden down under the sole when worn. are the foot-gear affected by the orthodox. But for the Giaour there are shoes and boots of European make, adorned, if you so fancy, with gilt thread and embroidery; and in the article shoe you can find nothing prettier than the wee, tiny, baby bootlets on which the gold pattern is traced so daintily.

"But to quit the Bazaar is not so easy as to enter it. Dædalus himself would have lost his way had he been placed in the midst of the Bazaar of Istamboul. There is but one clue to your way, and that is to go down-hill, and sooner or later you must come to the water's side. Following this maxim you stumble on, making many false starts, and turnings without end. The alley which started to the right bends sharply to the left, while the steps which run down-hill so steeply at the outset suddenly turn into an ascent, which tires the few muscles the jolting downward has left unstrained. However, by keeping rigidly to the rule of going down, down, down, you emerge at last into a mass of tottering river-side wharves and warehouses, and then a caique will carry you over the Golden Horn, and land you at the foot of the bridge of Pera. You look round, and the three ghostly Pierrots are still standing on the *estrade*—still beckoning with mute gestures to the public to enter in and see the world-renowned and unparalleled spectacle of the Bazaar of Istamboul—price of admission only five paras!"

- 4. The Khans for the reception of wholesale traffic of merchants are about 200 in number.
- 5. THE KIOSKS AND RESIDENCES of the Pashas, some of which are almost as large as villages, are chiefly on the shores of the Bosphorus.
- 6. THE GREEK CHURCHES of Constantinople, etc. There are 3 principal Churches, and 33 Greek and Armenian smaller ones. There are also 40 Mahomedan Colleges, 183 Hospitals, and 130 Public Baths.
- 7. THE PROCESSION OF THE SULTAN to one of the Mosques, on Fridays, at 11 a.m.
- 8. THE DANCING AND HOWLING DERVISHES may be seen on Thursdays at Scutari, and Fridays in Pera.

A writer who visited the Howling Dervishes, thus pictures the scene:—

"The Dancing Dervishes, who live on the Pera side of the water, are universally represented as an amiable and inoffensive fraternity; but the Howling Dervishes of Scutari bear—I think most undeservedly—a very bad character. The Perotes call them a fanatical set of barbarians, but I saw no signs of any bigotry or ferocity among them, and have not a word of anything but praise to say about them. The room, or rather amphitheatre, was crowded to suffocation. atmosphere gave us an excellent idea of the torments endured by our poor fellows in the proverbial prison of the Rajah of Calcutta, and yet people kept thronging in with the greatest possible eagerness and pertinacity, until the spectators in the upper gallery were packed as closely as a drum of Smyrna figs, and the woodwork cracked ominously beneath their weight. Below, the crush was not great in the part of the building which we occupied; for being Europeans, and

privileged guests, we had had room made for us in a corner protected from the rush of the populace, who shouldered each other in the passage, gasping, panting, struggling, but resolved to enjoy the show. At length an Emir, with a green turban and a voluminous robe, who was evidently by his dress and his looks of importance, the Prior of the Convent, picked up a heavy, short wooden club, and struck the floor three or four blows. Immediately, a clever-looking fellow, in a calpac of brown felt, who sat opposite to his reverence the Abbot, seized a tambourine and began to play a rude tune upon it with his finger ends, pretty much as Mr. Catlin and his interesting protégés Ghish-e-ghosh-e-gee and Mah-tah-pa were wont to do on the occasion of an Egyptian Hall war dance. Then a man commenced thumping the big drum, and another clashed the cymbals together in a slow and melancholy manner; and the other performers. becoming animated in their turn with the spirit of noise. caught up bludgeons, or strange contrivances like overgrown battledores, and began to beat the boards with considerable vigour and regularity. Then, swinging himself to and fro. nodding spasmodically and rocking his head like a Chinese Mandarin, the Prior chanted the praises of the Prophet in a high key, and, I believe, in Arabic. One after another, the Dervishes took up the song, and went on banging the floor. whining dismally forth the most nasal and lugubrious ditties. and swaying their bodies to and fro with a drowsy motion like that of willow trees gently waving in the breeze. drum roared and thundered, the cymbals rattled like clashing swords, the monotony of the dirge began to be varied by shrill cries and startling yells; the din was worthy of Pande-I observed the Turkish officer was peculiarly monium. active and enthusiastic, and made more noise with his bludgeon than any of the others. The Emir in the green turban kept rocking himself backwards and forwards, crooning as incessantly as if his lungs were of bronze, and stimulating his

subordinates to utter such unearthly howls that any English child must infallibly have gone into convulsions of terror, recollecting the untimely fate of Little Red Riding Hood, and suspecting the reverend gentlemen who moaned and growled so fearfully to be wolves in disguise. The noise was tremendous; the room grew hotter and hotter; the Dervishes grew excited, just as the Ojibbeways used to do; and the slow and measured cadence of the chant gave place to terrific yells and frantic bellowing. The performers banged their clubs about with a force and recklessness that seemed to jeopardise the skulls of their neighbours, stamped violently on the floor, writhed and kicked desperately, and foamed like demoniacs. Every moment I expected the red hot irons to be brought, and the boiling oil to be ordered in. instead of searing the flesh, and blistering the palates, the Dervishes joined hands and commenced a dance that it was absolutely painful to witness. Stamping, howling, gesticulating madly, they seemed to throw the greatest possible amount of muscular exertion into the rough saltatory exercise which they performed. After a quarter-of-an-hour of dancing, they sat down and banged away at the tambourines and the boards as stoutly as if they had been so many Antœi, and the slightest contact with the earth renewed their powers. Byeand-bye, two of the performers rose, and quitting the room, soon returned with several sickly-looking children, and two or three grown up invalids, who were successively brought into the centre of the ring. We were told that on the occasion of a grand assemblage of the Howling Brethren, a number of sick persons invariably attended in hopes of being The process was an exceedingly simple one. patients were stretched on the floor, and the Emir trampled gravely upon them with his unshod feet. The grown up valetudinarians bore this operation remarkably well, and seemed to put great confidence in the healing skill of the worthy Prior; but the children squalled lustily, and almost

went into fits as the elephantine foot of the reverend Abbot touched them. One after another the patients were removed, and during this pause in their tremendous exertions, the Dervishes began to show signs of great exhaustion, and fell into languid attitudes, as if quite worn out by the club and cymbal exercise. The use of the dumb-bells is a joke to the toils in which the Dervishes of the Howling Brotherhood frequently engage. The heat had by this time become so stifling that we were obliged to leave the crowded building and sit down in the cool porch, where only the fringe and outskirts of the throng stood. Detachments of Dervishes escorted the patients continually to and from the refectory, and in passing us these Mussulman friars took the greatest care to avoid jostling us, and went their way with bland and courteous smiles, the like of which I never saw on the faces of the brown-coated Capuchins of Christendom."

The towns of Pera, Galata, Stamboul, and Scutari comprise, in reality, the one Constantinople; though Stamboul may have the first and greatest claim on the original title. Pera is the residence chiefly of the Franks, and the site of most of the Hotels frequented by foreigners.

Constantinople has 28 Gates. The population has been estimated at 800,000, though others bring it down to 500,000—perhaps about 700,000 will be about the correct number. Of these, the Greeks and Armenians are about 300,000; Jews, 60,000; and Europeans about 30,000.

There are several high-class Hotels. The Hotel d'Angleterre, Hotel d'Orient, Hotel de Byzanu, Hotel de France, and the Hotel Pera, we heard highly commended. The *Levant Herald*, an English paper, is published every Wednesday.

The British Post Office is well conducted.

English, Scotch, and American Protestants have several services on the Sunday. There are numerous Roman Catholic Churches, and several Jewish Synagogues.

A day on the Bosphorus to the Black Sea presents a series

of Paradisiacal views, which utterly distance any and every other scenery we ever beheld. The shores of Europe and Asia are divided by this beautiful river.

A few hours should be given by English tourists to the picturesque Cemetery at Scutari, which is so tastefully laid out and well kept; and where so many of our countrymen are sleeping so far from their native land.

The dog nuisance did not appear so great as we had feared, or at all equal to what we had experienced in Damascus. The "Guide nuisance" was rather above par, and was with extreme difficulty controlled.

But much as we enjoy the many coloured life of Constantinople, we must prepare for our departure, and can leave either by the accelerated line of Steamers, or by those calling at all the Islands on the way.

Those who prefer a short sea passage can go twice a week in summer by the Black Sea and Varna, leaving Constantinople on Tuesday and Friday; and if in haste may reach Vienna in about 4 days. By leaving with the Saturday Steamer, about 10 a.m., we reached SYRA on Sunday, at 4 p.m.

#### FROM SYRA TO ATHENS.

Syra is on an Island of about 10 miles long by 5 broad. The town contains probably about 16,000 inhabitants. It stands most beautifully on the slope of a hill. The long, narrow streets are often scenes of considerable bustle and trading activity. There is a fine Greek Cathedral half way up the hill, and the whole town looks strikingly attractive from the sea. Several hours may be spent in Syra, and the capital of Greece will be reached about 8 o'clock on Monday morning. It is somewhat inconvenient that by this detour to Athens a week will be required to rejoin the direct line of Steamers on the following Sunday, while two days would be ample to see the grand but limited ruins connected with that ancient city.

# ATHENS.

ROM 10 to 12 hours' voyage, and the Piræus, the harbour of Athens, is reached. A broad road of about 4½ miles, leads to the city; but there is now a railway communication, opened this year. In approaching Athens, the Temple of Theseus comes in view. Here are the Hotels d'Angleterre and d'Amerique, which are those chiefly patronized by the travellers of Britain and the United States. There is now no difficulty, with or without a guide, in visiting the remarkable antiquities, etc., of this ancient and renowned capital.

THE ACROPOLIS rises as a rocky elevation, some 300 feet high, on the top of which stood the Parthenon of Minerva, said to be the noblest architectural edifice and site in the world. Within the Acropolis are the ruins of the Temple of Victory and the Erectheum.

THE AREOPAGUS, or MARS' HILL, is a place of the greatest interest both to the classic and the Christian.

Among other relics of deep interest are the Tower of the Winds, the Lantern of Demosthenes, the Arch of Hadrian, Temple of Jupiter Olympus, Prison of Socrates, Theatre of Bacchus, etc. The Market-place, where Paul disputed with the Stoics and Epicureans, is to the south of the Acropolis.

The Protestant Missions and School of Athens should be visited; also the King's Palace, Military Hospital, etc. The population is about 40,000. The University contains a Library of 100,000 volumes. Tourists may visit Corinth, via Kalamachi (Cenchrea, 2 miles distant), by Steamer, and reach Messina in about 40 hours.

ELEUSIS, about 10 miles from Athens, is celebrated for its ancient mysteries, festivals, &c.

ATHENS. 141

A recent visitor to Athens thus speaks of the impressions made on himself and friends:—

"I need not say that some of our company lost little time in visiting the Acropolis, nor shall I attempt any laboured description of what has employed a thousand times the most gifted pens. My own impression is that, ascending the hill on which the magnificent remains of the Great Temples stand, the Parthenon on the right, as you approach them through the magnificent entrance, the effect is more impressive-more indicative of the sublime-more overpowering in the grandeur of its beauty, than any single view at Baalbec. On the other hand, the mass of ruins which lie at the south western corner of Baalbec are more striking than anything of a similar character at Athens. The style of the architecture. too, is different. At Baalbec the Temples are, I think, all Corinthian, abounding in ornament almost to a fault; at the Acropolis the Doric and Ionic prevail. But the position of the Acropolis, the highest part of the city, infinitely surpasses that of Baalbec. Viewed from the surrounding heights, particularly from the Hill of the Muses, where stands the Monument of Philopapus, a Roman king of Syra, beautiful in its dilapidation, the effect upon it in the early morning, coming when the sun throws its slanting rays on the surrounding hills, is sublime. The Acropolis lies before you, backed by the lofty hill of Lycabetus, the modern city to your left, the Temple of Theseus beneath; while, as your eye follows the surrounding scenery, and rests on the rich blue sea, with the islands studding it here and there, you insensibly change your position, when your attention is caught by the remains of the Temple of Jupiter Olympus beneath, and by the noble background composed of ranges of hills, all abounding in ancient and poetic interest. Mars' Hill lies to your right. as you look from the Acropolis-Mars' Hill, from whence the great Apostle of the Gentiles addressed the learned Athenians in that noble strain, reminding them not that they were too

superstitious—he was too great a master of the best mode of winning souls for that—but very devout, as evidenced by the abounding temples to their divinities on every side; and then, adopting the one Temple dedicated to the Unknown God as erected for His God, preached that sublime sermon which reached the heart of one of their supreme judges, and one at least of their chief women, and which still remains as a lesson and a model for all succeeding ages. Truly it is a privilege to stand on the spot where he stood, 1800 years ago, a solitary and wayworn traveller, with no earthly friend near him, ready through the power of the Holy Spirit to meet and answer all the learning of the wise, and to brave all the taunts and dangers of an excitable people, and to utter in their ears the strange, new doctrine of a crucified and risen Saviour, and of His love.

"In wandering about amongst the temples and the ruins of the Acropolis, in descending to the Temple of Theseus. and entering the Museum there, in visiting every place around. remains of antiquity are to be seen, and one is struck by the collection of broken statues, columns, friezes, human figures. etc., in every variety of position, ruthlessly mutilated, some merely in the position of torsos, others with heads, arms, etc., It is impossible not to be astonished at the evidence of what a wealth of beauty the city must once have been the centre, and struck with the ruthlessness with which the work of destruction has been carried on. polis you see temporary walls built or faced entirely with the broken remains of what were once models of beauty. Mutilated as are many of the figures you see, in the conception of the human form, in the perfect naturalness and freedom of position, in the flowing robes, in the attitude of the orator or of the warrior, what perfect masters of anatomy the ancient artists of Greece were! Indeed, you seem in Athens to be surrounded with such a wealth of beauty that, with the exception of the chefs d'œuvre of Rome, Florence.

and a few other places, all collections you have previously seen are poor compared to what commonly meets your eve here, and you feel that Athens is still the storehouse of Grecian art. It is pleasant to observe that the work of spoliation has ceased, and that great care is taken to preserve all that remains. It was stated to us. I know not how truly. that the penalty for taking or defacing any portion of the protected remains is five years' imprisonment. We hoped, as we proceeded more northerly on our homeward journey, that we should experience some diminution of the great heat which has proved so trying; but no—the thermometer still ranges from ninety to ninety-five in the shade, and the sun sheds his rays as fiercely as ever. The real time for enjoyment is before and soon after sunrise, and those who use the hours from five to eight in the morning, and from six to sunset in the evening, have the largest share of enjoyment. If the moon is near the full, the evening hours may well be prolonged into night. The King is not here at present; we understand he is in Corfu. The work of improving the city goes on, however, rapidly. Athens may be described as a large and beautiful city, lighted with gas, and abounding with fine private dwellings and excellent hotels. The Hotel des Etrangers, where we are stopping, and the larger Hotel d'Angleterre, built, as well as others, in the beautiful square, one quarter of which is occupied by the Royal Palace, leave little to be desired by the sight-seer, or those who desire to enjoy comfort as travellers. quarters surrounding the Acropolis, we are informed no large or costly buildings are allowed to be erected, as the Government are carrying on excavations which are intended to be continued on an extensive scale. An examination of a prostrate column of the Temple of Jupiter Olympus, which was blown down during a storm a few years ago, gives a correct idea of the immense size of the Temple. It was composed of fifteen pieces, exclusive of the capital, while

the immense base lies partly inclined, as if moved by an earthquake. The column as it lies, sideways, in the position it fell, is about 5 feet 6 inches in diameter. Some of those in Baalbec, as they lie prostrate, are about seven feet across.

"I may now say a few words about schools and missionary work. Great activity has prevailed, and a great deal been accomplished. The refugees from Crete landed at Athens in vast numbers, and the work of educating them in Biblical knowledge, as well as in the usual useful branches of education, has been carried on with marvellous activity. numbering many hundreds were taught by ladies, almost single-handed, and the missionaries have exerted all their energies under the great pressure which the crowds of refugees demanded. It has been said as regards Crete that thirty years of missionary work have been compressed into the past three years. The war over, vast numbers have returned to their native island, carrying with them the seeds of improvement and blessing; each scholar-and there were numbers of the fathers and mothers as well as the children who sought to enter the schools—carrying home that precious treasure, a Bible or Testament with them. Many orphans still remain. We have visited two or three Cretan schools. as well as those for the natives; and while all evidence the pains that are taken in their instruction, the eagerness of the Cretan children to learn is very striking. We cannot but desire that a large measure of blessing may rest on the active and devoted labourers here."

## SYRA TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

From Syra we pass in and about the seas surrounding numerous islands—among the rest, Cape Angelo, Navarino, and Zante—until Tuesday forenoon, when we reach the very fine harbour of

CORFU (one of the seven Ionian Islands). A queer old

place is Corfu, with several things worth seeing, and narrow but clean streets. Here we had an abundance of strawberries on the 28th of April. The harbour is land-locked, and very imposing. Corfu has a population of 16,000. It has a University, Gymnasium, etc. In the afternoon the Steamer leaves for the Adriatic Gulf, and after some 48 hours' steaming you may expect to reach

TRIESTE. In steaming up the Adriatic you pass within sight of Zara, Lunga, Premada, Rovigno, Parenzo, Pirano, Trieste is a nobly-situated seaport, with its grand crescent-like city and magnificent surrounding scenery. It is the real commercial capital of Austria. Its population is about 100.000. It has a number of good Hotels. people of Trieste are from all parts of the Austrian Empire, Germany, Italy, and the East. The objects of attraction are the Cathedral, in the Byzantine style, several good Churches, the Grand Lazaretto—and above all, the very fine CASTLE OF MIRAMAR and the PALAZZO REVOTELLA. Here the tourists may find Steamers to Venice, and to all parts of the coast. Within a day's excursion is ADELSBERG, with its world-famed Grotto; and not far off is Laybach, the capital of Illyria. The scenery from Trieste to Vienna by the Semmering line of rail is very grand, and in some parts unrivalled. Before the Brenner and Mont Cenis Railways were constructed, this was one of the most extraordinary results of engineering skill.

An active day or two are fully sufficient for all that is to be seen; and if the tourist is homeward bound, he may have choice of several routes, viz., by rail to Vienna, and then direct to Paris; by Munich, Heidelberg, and the Rhine; or by Verona, and over the Brenner Pass, via the Tyrol, etc.

We left Trieste at midnight by Steamer, had a smooth passage across the Adriatic, and reached Venice about 8 in the morning.

# VENICE.

"THERE is a glorious city in the sea: The sea is in the broad, the narrow streets, Ebbing and flowing; and the salt sea-weed Clings to the marble of her palaces, No track of men, no footsteps to and fro, Lead to her gates. The path lies o'er the sea, Invincible; and from the land we went, As to a floating city-steering in, And gliding up her streets, as in a dream, So smoothly, silently—by many a dome, Mosque-like, and many a stately portico, The statues ranged along an azure sky: By many a pile, in more than eastern pride, Of old the residence of merchant-kings; The fronts of some, tho' Time had shattered them. Still glowing with the richest hues of art, As though the wealth within them had run o'er."



VOLUME is requisite to do justice to this romantic city, instead of a few paragraphs. Taking it in every point of view, historically and constructively,

there is no city in Europe so wondrous and enchanting as Venice. The revival of this city from its sunken and desolate appearance is extraordinary. A new spirit seems to possess its traders, merchants, shopkeepers, and hotels. Everywhere there are signs of revived energy, and though it never can regain its ancient glory, it bids fair to become the scene of vigorous life and activity. Having got excellent accommodation in one of the best Hotels in Italy, we re-visited the chief places of attraction that had so much delighted us five years ago. Guides, gondolas, and

VENICE. 147

every kind of help, in abundant variety, are at hand. Months could be spent here by antiquarians and connoisseurs in ancient and Mediæval art; but a few days systematically laid out will exhaust the more remarkable objects to be seen.

"The city of Venice, justly called the 'Queen of the Adriatic,' is unrivalled as to beauty and situation. It stands on a Bay near the Gulf of Venice. It was in this Gulf, or Adriatic Sea, that the ceremony of espousing the Adriatic took place annually on Ascension Day. It was performed by the Doge, accompanied by all the nobility and ambassadors in gondolas, dropping into the sea a ring from his Bucentaur or state barge. This celebrated barge was burned by the French soon after the downfall of the Republic. The ceremony was omitted for the first time in many centuries in 1797.

"Venice is built on 72 islands, and has 145 canals, 112 wooden bridges, 327 stone bridges, and numerous narrow streets, called *Calle*, for foot passengers only. In the whole Lagoon there are 66 islands, besides those on which the city is built. There is the group of *Murano* on the north-east, noted for its glass works; on the east, are Santa Elena, Certaso, and Vignole, between the city and the *Lido*, or entrance to the harbour; on the south-east, are San Servolo and San Lazaro, the latter containing an Armenian Convent; on the south are La Evasia, San Clemente, San Spirito, and Poveglia; and on the south-west are Alga and Polvere; not to speak of those more distant, as Palestrina and *Chioggia*—the latter 25 miles southward, to which an excursion may be made by steamboat."

This enchanting city offers both to the healthy and sick a charming residence during the winter season, by the sweetness and uniformity of its climate, and during the summer months through the total absence of dust in the streets, and the cool and peaceable course over the silent waters of its canals.

## PLACES AND OBJECTS OF INTEREST.

We insert the following practical itinerary for the guidance of tourists who can devote a few days in visiting the "lions" of Venice, including *the* Lion of St. Mark, the Cathedral, Churches, Palaces, etc., etc.:—

#### FIRST DAY.

"You will of course take a guide and a gondola, the most luxurious of all conveyances, and traverse the Grand Canal. Starting from the Piazzetta, near the Ducal Palace, and proceeding westward, you will notice on the left the Dogana or Custom House, and near it the Church and Piazza of Santa Maria della Salute, and the old Church of St. Gregory, now used for melting bullion for the mint. Next observe, on the right, the Palazzo Giustiniani, now the Hotel of Europe; and beyond it the Palazzo Trèves, formerly Emo, containing modern pictures, and the statues of Hector and Ajax by Canova; also the Palazzo Correr, in Roman style. After this, you have on the left the Palazzo Dario; and on the right the Palazzo Cavalli, which belonged to the Duke of Bordeaux. You come next, on the left, to the Academia delle Belle Arte, or Royal Gallery, containing more than 500 paintings, and numerous busts and statues. Observe 'The Assumption,' by Titian; and 'The Fisherman presenting to the Doge the miraculous ring brought to him by St. Mark,' a picture by Bordone.

"Gliding along the Grand Canal, you pass successively the Palazzo Giustiniani Lobin, on the right, once the residence of Madame Taglioni, the danseuse; and the Palazzo Rezzonia, on the left, where the Infanta of Spain resided; opposite which is the Palazzo Grassi. Next on the left is another Palazzo Giustiniani, once the residence of Schiavone the painter; and after this the Palazzo Foscari, celebrated for the misfortunes of the Doge of that name, its ancient lord, but since used for barracks. Still on the left, at the angle of the canal, is the Palazzo Balbi, in Roman style, where Napoleon lodged when Consul; and beyond this on the right, are the Palazzo Contarini, once a doge's; and the Palazzo Mocenigo, where

VENICE. 149

Lord Byron resided when in Venice. Next on the left is the Palazzo Pisani, in Arabesque Gothic style, containing the picture by Paul Veronese, of the Family of Darius supplicating Alexander the Great. The Barbarigo Palace is the next on the left; it was once rich in paintings, which have been sold and dispersed. After this, on the right is the Palazzo Spinelli, which belonged to Madame Taglioni, who was said to own four palaces in Venice. Passing the palaces of Bernardo and Tiepolo, on the left, the latter containing the Nani collection of antiquities, you come next on the right to the Palazzo Grimani, in Roman style, now the Post Office, but once the seat of great splendour, when its owner was elected doge, and his duchess received from the Pope a golden rose, the badge of sovereignty. Opposite to this is the *Palazzo Bucinello*, also once Madame Taglioni's; and beyond these, on the right, are the Palazzo Loredano, and the Palazzo Manin; between which once stood the house of the Doge Dandolo, the place of which is marked by This brings you to the celebrated a stone in the wall. bridge across the Grand Canal, called the Rialto; a name contracted from Rivo Alto, or the deep stream.

"Proceeding still along the Grand Canal westward, you have immediately on the left the Palazzo dei Camerlinghi, or Palace of the Chamberlains, since used for the Tribunal of Appeal, and other government offices; and immediately on the right is the principal Custom-house, once the Fondaco de Tedeschi, or factory for the Germans and other foreign merchants, still containing the faded frescoes of Giorgione and Titian. After these, you pass on the right the Casa d'Oro, or Palazzo Ca' d'Oro, in the Gothic style, formerly belonging to Madame Taglioni. Next, on the left, should be noticed the Palazzo Cornaro, once the residence of the Queen of Cyprus, after she had married a Cornaro, but now a Monte di Pieta, or savings bank and pawnbroker's shop. Next, on the left, observe, in succession, the Palazzo Pesaro, which

was for a time the Armenian College; the Palazzo Trono, now a private museum; and the Church of San Stae. Next you have, on the right, the Palazzo Vendramini, which was owned successively by the Duke of Brunswick and the Duke of Mantua; but afterwards the property and residence of the Duchess of Berri. Then, on the left, you have the *Fondamento* dei Turchi, once the resort of Turkish merchants; and the Palazzo Correra, containing the Raccolta Correra, a library, and public museum. Next, observe the Church of San Geremia, or St. Jeremy, with its tower, on the right; and the Palazzo Labia, on the same side, at the fork of the Canareggio, which is a subordinate but prominent canal, diverging northward. You come next, on the right, to the Church of the Scalzi, noted for its wealth; and then to the Railway Station, opposite to which, on the left, is the Church of San Simone il Piccolo, surmounted by a dome. After this, you have the Church of Santa Lucia, on the right; and, on the left, the Garden of Papadopoli, a Greek merchant, with its Casa, in Gothic style, at the first corner, once a monastery. Last, and on the left, is the island of Santa Chiara, or St. Clara, on which is a military hospital; and now you emerge into the Lagoon, and will have a fine view of the Railway Bridge.

"Then, turning southward, coast along the Campo di Marte, or parade ground, and return by way of the Canal della Giudecca, which should rather be named a strait than a canal, on account of its great width, and which separates the extreme southern part of the city, called the Giudecca, once the Jews' quarter, from the Rialto, which is the part between this and the Grand Canal. The principal churches here seen are Santa Maria del Rosario, on the north; and Il Santissimo Redentore, or the Most Holy Redeemer, on the south, which was built by the Republic, ex voto, after the cessation of the plague in 1576, and is worthy of a visit now, if you have time.

VENICE. 151

### SECOND DAY.

"Visit the Ducal Palace, and the Basilica of St. Mark ad-The Piazzetta di San Marco is the open space between the Ducal Palace on the north and the Biblioteca Antica on the south, once a library, but afterwards the residence of the Governor-General. South of this is the Giardino Reale, laid out by Napoleon I., and designed for public use, but since attached to a Royal or Viceregal Palace there. Observe, near the shore, here called the *Molo*, the two granite columns in front of the Piazzetta, bearing the winged lion of St. Mark and the statue of St. Theodore. Enter the Ducal Palace from the Piazzetta, by the Porta della Carta, and you will be shown in the court the spot where the Doge Marino Falieri was beheaded. Then, ascending the Staircase of the Giants, observe those holes in the wall, once in the shape of lions' mouths, where secret accusations were deposited against any person by any accuser. Passing the Scala d'Oro, observe, in the great Council Chamber, the painting of Paradise, by Jacopo Tintoretto, one of the largest pictures in the world; and, around the frieze, portraits of all the earlier Doges, except Marino Falieri, whose allotted space is painted black, with the inscription, "Hic est locus Marini Falethri, decapitati pro criminibus." Here also are other good paintings, and a library, which was commenced by Petrarch and Cardinal Bessariou presenting their books to the Republic. next the Hall of Scrutiny, containing the remaining portraits of the Doges, and other historical paintings. principal rooms to be visited are the Museum, containing a fine collection of statuary, and the Hall of Shields, containing some curious old maps, including that of the World, by Fra Mauro, in 1460; the Sala della Bussola, or Hall of the Compass, so named from a statue of Venice holding a compass; the Chamber of the Council of Ten; the Hall with four doors; the Sala del Pregadi, or Senate Chamber; the Sala del Collegio, or Presence Chamber, where the Doge

received foreign ambassadors; the Ante Collegio, or guard room, and the Hall of the Council of Three, where three judges met and pronounced sentence on prisoners secretly brought before them from the dungeons. Observe in this room the lone and horrid painting of the Infernal Regions.

"Visit the *Pozzi*, or dungeons, and the *Bridge of Sighs*, leading over to the prison north of the Ducal Palace; also the *Sotto Piombi*, or prisons under the leads, being those immediately beneath the roof.

"Then visit the Basilica, or Cathedral Church of Saint Mark, fronting the Piazza di San Marco, on its eastern side. On the north side of this Piazza is the range of buildings, called Procuratie Vecchie, formerly inhabited by the procurators of St. Mark; and, near the east end of it, is a clock tower, surmounted by two bronze figures of men, called Moors, who hold each a hammer, and may be seen striking the hours on the bell. On the south side of the piazza are the Procuratie Nuove, which was the palace of Eugene Beauharnais; and on the west side is a range of buildings, erected by Napoleon, and once adorned by his statue on the facade. between those of the Roman Emperors, which still remain. Fronting the piazza stands the Campanile, or bell tower, which should be ascended just before noon, to see the feeding of the pigeons, and to enjoy the view. This tower is surmounted by a pyramid, and crowned with the winged figure of an angel: in all 323 feet high. Near this is the Shame Stone, where insolvent debtors were formerly exposed with humiliating ceremonies. The Church of St. Mark has 500 columns, mostly Byzantine or oriental; and the choir is separated from the nave by a rich screen, supporting statues of the twelve Apostles, the Virgin Mary, and St. Mark. a chapel on the right of the vestibule is shown the rock from which Moses drew water; and, in the baptistry, the stone on which John the Baptist was beheaded! Over the high altar is a rich baldacchino; and beneath the altar, it is said, rest VENICE. 153

the remains of St. Mark, brought from Alexandria in baskets, and concealed by covering them with pork.

"You may then take a gondola, and visit the Church of Santa Maria Gloriosa, commonly called Il Frari, in the western central part of the city. It contains a monument to Canova, designed by him for Titian; likewise a splendid monument to Titian, newly erected; besides monuments to the Doge Foscari, to Nicolo Trono, to Giovanni, to Benedetto Pesaro, and numerous others. The altar-piece is 'The Assumption,' by Salviati, copied from that of Titian, once here, but carried off by the French, and now in the Academy. Returning, you may visit the Church of Santa Maria della Salute, on the eastern part of the Rialto Island: that is to say, between the Grand Canal and the Canal of Giudecca. It was erected, by a decree of the Senate, passed in 1632, in thanksgiving for the cessation of the great plague, which swept away 60,000 inhabitants of the city. Observe, at back of the altar, the sculptured representation of Venice supplicating the Virgin Mary to drive away the plague, which is fleeing from her presence. The building on the left of this church is the Ecclesiastical Seminary. You may also visit the church of San Giorgio Maggiore, on the small island of St. George, at the east end of Giudecca. Besides good paintings, it contains, at the back of the altar, a representation of our Saviour on a large brass globe, brightly polished, borne by the four Evangelists. The wood carving in the choir, representing scenes in the life of St. Benedict, is remarkably fine.

## THIRD DAY.

"Visit the *Darsena*, or arsenal, and navy-yard, having previously obtained a permit. It is near the east end of the city, and to reach it you pass along the Riva degli Schiavoni, which is the northern shore of the Canal of St. Mark. Observe, at the entrance gate, four marble lions, brought from the Peloponnesus, by Morosini, in 1685; also, in the

lower room of the arsenal, the armour of the Doge Ziani, 700 years old; and, in the upper room, Ziani's shield, the effigy of Gattamelata, the key-shaped spring pistol of Francesco di Carrara, tyrant of Padua, and the instruments of torture of Eccelino da Romano, who was noted for his jealousy. In the navy-vard, observe the model of the Bucentaur, the galley in which the Doge was wont to wed the Adriatic Sea. Here is also a building 1,000 feet long, for a rope-walk. On leaving the Darsena, you may proceed eastward, again visiting the Public Garden, and then sail out to the Lido—so called from the Latin litus, a shore,—and see the building where Lord Byron kept his horses, this being his favourite resort. You may also visit the Armenian College of San Lazaro, on the island of that name, where Lord Byron studied Armenian, and where many books are printed in that language.

"Returning, you may visit the church of San Giorgio Cavaliere, otherwise called dei Greci, midway between the Arsenal and St. Mark's, where the arrangements are made and the services performed according to the rites of the Thence proceed north-westward, to the Greek Church. church of Santa Maria Formosa, from which the Brides of Venice were once carried away by the Istrian Pirates; and observe there the St. Barbara, by Palmavecchio. proceed northward to the church of San Giovanni e San Paolo, or St. John and St. Paul, in front of which is a bronze equestrian statue of Colleoni da Bergamo, the second ever cast in Italy, one at Padua having been the first. church is very rich in painting, and contains the picture. by Titian, of the Assassination of St. Peter Martyr, a Dominican inquisitor and friar of the thirteenth century; this is ranked by some as the third best painting in the world. Here also are numerous monuments of Doges and other great men of Venice. Adjoining this church, on the north, is the Scuola di San Marco, a benevolent establishment in connexion with

the church. Proceed thence northward, passing, on the right, the *Insane Asylum* for females, to the northern border of the city, and you will have a fine view of the snow-clad Tyrolian Alps. Then turn westward, and visit the church of *Santa Maria Assunta*, or *Chiesa de Gesuiti*, which is one of the richest in the city, and contains the tomb of Ludovico Manini, the last Doge of Venice. Returning, you may stop at the Church of *Santo Salvatore*, south of the Rialto Bridge, which contains the tomb of Catharine of Cornaro, once the Queen of Cyprus.

"Proceed by way of the Grand Canal, for the sake of a second view, and visit the Chiesa dei Scalzi, or church of the Barefooted, which was built by seven noble families, each having a chapel there, as a place of interment. church, one of the richest in Venice, was pierced by cannon balls during the revolution in 1848. Then visit the Manfrini Palace, on the Canareggio, which contains the best private collection of pictures in Venice; among them the portrait of Ariosto, by Titian, so highly praised by Lord Byron, and the St. Cecilia playing the organ, by Carlo Dolce. Returning, visit the church of San Jacopo di Realto, commonly called San Giacometto, west of the Rialto Bridge. the oldest church in Venice; and was rebuilt in its present form in 1194. Near it was the ancient Exchange, referred to in Shakespeare's 'Merchant of Venice.'

"The manufactures of Venice are much more various than many persons suppose. The Glass-works, situated on the island of Murano, employing about 400 hands (including females, who are engaged in arranging beads), produce magnificent mirrors, artificial pearls, coloured beads, etc. Gold chains, and every variety of jewellery, are also produced extensively; together with gold and silver materials, velvets, silks, laces, and other valuable goods. Printing is very extensively carried on here; the fame which Venice early acquired in this respect is familiar to every scholar, and the

classics that issued from the Aldine presses are still admired for their correctness and beauty. Ship-building is carried on to some extent both here and at Chiozza. The first steamengine seen in Venice was set up for a sugar refinery in 1836. The Venetians, in the 15th century, attempted new arts at a time when they were unknown in other parts of Europe. They also attended to the extension and improvement of navigation."

Venice is celebrated for the rich variety and remarkable cheapness of its photographs of every form and size. These can be brought into England by paying a very trifling duty (if any at all) on leaving this city.

## NEW ATTRACTIONS IN VENICE.

A NOBLE BEQUEST.—This highly-favoured city has just been enriched with another attraction, and will offer hence-forward, to residents and visitors, a pleasant place of resort, containing a fine library and picture gallery.

Count John Querini Stampalia, one of the most distinguished patricians of Venice, who died a short time ago, bequeathed, by testament, his magnificent palace and property to that purpose. The palace will be continually open, without charge.

The Fondaco Museum.—The Daily News correspondent directs attention to the Fondaco dei Turchi, its history and present uses, and the style of its architecture. There are few buildings in the world more famous than this; few more beautiful, none with a more delightful or a more romantic position. It is one of the gems of the Grand Canal—that boulevard of the sea, every second house of which is a splendid palace; it was admired by Tasso, Petrarch, and Ariosto; it was eulogised by Lord Byron, who passed it "many a time and oft" in his gondola. But it was a wreck in Byron's day (he liked it none the more for that); in ours it is a complete building. The Fondaco is built in the

;

Byzanto-Italian style of the 11th century. On the groundfloor are columns of Oriental byssolite, embroidered with gold and silver. The arches, capitals, and ornaments are of great antiquity, and no doubt belonged to some very ancient edifice. The Fondaco was rebuilt and altered in the 13th century (having been originally built in the 11th) by order of the Palmieri family, of Pesaro, who had just then established themselves in Venice. Its subsequent history was fully as eventful as that of the city in which it is situated. The place is to be fitted up as a museum, and the greater part of the contents of the Museo Correr are to be removed to it. It should be mentioned, that the building was the abode of the Queen of Cyprus when, in 1482, she ceded her kingdom to the Venetians. Eighty years later it was occupied by Alfonzo II., Duke of Ferrara—that Alfonzo who treated Tasso so badly, and of whom Byron has spoken in such withering terms in "Childe Harold." Duke Alfonzo. with 3,000 followers, were all lodged and provided for in this one building. Here, too, abode the man whose "Jerusalem Delivered" became for centuries the national song of the Venetians.

These fresh attractions, together with the newly-erected bath houses on the Lido, and the well-known affability of the inhabitants, cannot fail to induce a great many to visit the "Queen of the Adriatic."

## PUBLIC PROTESTANT SERVICES.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND have service on Sundays at 11-30 a.m., at the residence of the British Chaplain.

THE SCOTCH PRESBYTERIANS have an ordained Minister; and service commences at 11 a.m., on Sundays, in the Casa Barbier, 705, Sanvia, on the Grand Canal.

# ACCOMMODATION, GONDOLAS, &c.

There are several good Hotels in Venice. The Hotel Victoria, our home when in this city, is specially adapted for tourists.

PRIVATE LODGINGS, with or without board, can easily be obtained.

RESTAURANTS, CAFES, etc., are in great abundance.

ENGLISH CONSUL GENERAL, Mr. PERRY.

English Bankers, Messis. S. and A. Blumenthal & Co., 3495, Traghetto; S. Bendetto, Grand Canal.

GONDOLAS, with one boatman, are 85 cents. for the first hour; and 42 for each succeeding hour. With two boatmen, double the above.

OMNIBUS GONDOLAS, from one place to any part of their route, 25 cents. Across the Grand Canal, the ferry price is 6 cents. by day, and 9 by night. A good gondolier, with his gondola, may be hired for about 30 to 35 francs per week.

VENICE is most amply supplied with the means of transit to every part of the Continent.

By Railway to Milan, three times a day; and on to Turin twice. Rail twice a day to Trieste; and once a day direct through to Munich, by Verona, Trient, the Brenner Pass, Innspruck, etc. Steamers to Trieste on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at midnight.

# FROM VENICE TO MILAN, TURIN, &c.

A pleasant ride by rail of 176 miles, and the tourist reaches Milan, passing en route, where two or three days could be well spent, Padua, 23 miles from Venice, a fine old city, with a population of 55,000, and its wondrous old buildings, especially the Church of St. Antonio, Cathedral, Palace of Justice, Café Pedrocchi, etc. Vicenza, 42 miles from Venice, with a population of 36,000. Verona, 72 miles from Venice, with its 65,000 inhabitants, and its marvellous Amphitheatre, Palace of Statues, Paintings, etc. The Tomb said to be that of Romeo and Juliet is shown here, but its identity is

disputed. Here the new Brenner Pass line diverges across the magnificent mountain scenery to the Tyrol, Munich, etc.

Then there is PESCHIERA, 88 miles from Venice. BERGAMO, 143 miles from Venice, with its population of 35,000, and its unrivalled Lombardian country scenery. The Churches, too, are rich in statues, altars, and decorations. Then comes in view, in some 32 miles.

MILAN, the grand, and the chief city of Lombardy. The population is upwards of 212,000. Its Cathedral is the finest in Italy, and, after St. Peter's, the largest in Europe. During the last few years, the improvements in Milan are astounding, and no finer or more handsome city will the traveller visit in all Italy. To see the Cathedral, and all its antiquities and relics thoroughly, and spend half-a-day on its roof, amidst its thousands of marble statues, are alone worth the labour and expense of a journey from England. Then the other 80 Churches; the restored "Lord's Supper," by Leonardo da Vinci; the Royal Palaces, Museums, etc., cannot fail to delight the artist and antiquarian, and give a great treat to persons of even ordinary imagination and taste.

Excursions from Milan are numerous, and easily accomplished. The rail will convey to the Lake of Varese, and on to Sesto Calende, on Lago Maggiore, etc.

Turin is 98 miles by rail from Milan, and is effected in little more than 3 hours by express trains. Turin has a population of 180,000, and is one of the cleanest and handsomest cities on the Continent. This ancient metropolis of Piedmont has about 110 Churches, many of them rich in architecture, paintings, etc. Its Academies, Museums, and Public Buildings, are extremely fine. Its numerous Hotels are almost unrivalled; the surrounding scenery grand and imposing. Two or three days may be most pleasantly spent here, and we never met with an intelligent person disappointed with Turin. Rail to Genoa, 103 miles; to Alessandria, 56 miles; to Pinerolo, 24 miles; to Susa, 32 miles.

## DIRECT ROUTES FROM MILAN TO LONDON.

TIME ABOUT THREE DAYS.

Via Como, over the Splugen, to Coire, Zurich, Bâle, etc. Via the Simplon route, including Sierre, Sion, St. Maurice, Geneva, &c.

Via the St. Gothard Pass, to Camerlata, Como, Chiasso, Lugano, Bellinzona, Fluelen, Lucerne, etc.

Via Mont Cenis, Chambery, Culoz, Dijon, etc., to Paris and London. The Railway over Mont Cenis is about 50 miles long, and its safety has been tested by many of our Tourist patrons. The Alpine Tunnel under Mont Cenis will be about 8 miles long, and is computed to cost upwards of £365,000 per mile. These noble enterprises are an honour to France and united Italy, and will make this iron-crested and iron-pierced mountain one of the wonders of the world.

# THE TUNNEL GLEE.

By J. B. WALKER.

Bright day, farewell!
'Tis darkness all,
We're out of call,
And who can tell
Of the wondrous things,
On feet or on wings,
That are over-head,
The living and dead—
Or what hidden store,

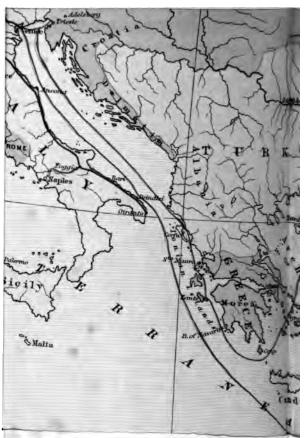
From the Flood or before,
Lies darkling around,
Deep, deep in the ground?
Fire before us—
High hills o'er us!
We pant for the light,
And fly through the night—
Away, away!
All hail, bright day!

NOTE.—We trust that some of our musical readers will set the above glee to music, and we should be glad to hear it sung in the Alpine Tunnel at the opening celebration.

For a full description of the various routes, also of Mr. Cook's Circular Tickets, Hotel Coupons, and other information, see "Cook's Guide to Tours in France, Switzerland, and Italy." Published at 98, Fleet-street, London.

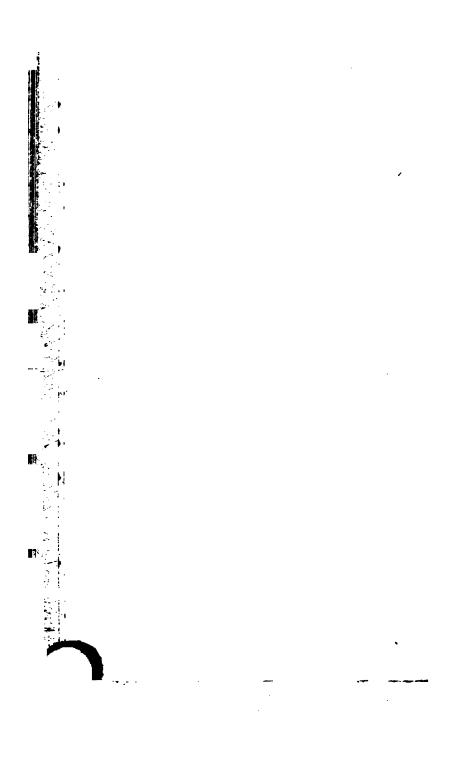






-





## SECOND DIVISION

OF THE

## HELP-BOOK

FOR

## TRAVELLERS TO THE EAST.

GENERAL TRAVELLING AND TOURIST ARRANGEMENTS AND REQUIREMENTS.

## By THOMAS COOK.

R. BURNS has completed the portion of this little HELP-BOOK which he undertook to write, and it remains for me to supplement his work by the supply of such details of practical information as may be deemed most useful and reliable for the guidance of Eastern Travellers; and although I cannot boast of long residence in Egypt or Palestine as a qualification for my task, I may present to enquirers the results of three visits to the East, in connection with such hints and suggestions as have been given by other travellers, many of whose recommendations have been submitted to the test of experience. nary journey of exploration and enquiry was made to Turkey, Syria, Palestine, and Egypt, in the autumn of 1868, preparatory to an organized Tour, with fifty ladies and gentlemen, during the first four months of 1869; and a subsequent visit to the opening of the Suez Canal, for the express purpose of gaining additional information, have placed me in a position

in which I can speak with considerable confidence on many topics of interest to those who are strangers to the routes, conditions and requirements of Eastern Tours.

My programme of arrangements for the first great tourist expedition to Egypt and Palestine, though carefully considered and subjected to the opinions of several extensive travellers in those countries, was submitted to a severe practical test by fifteen ladies and thirty-five gentlemen of varied physical strength, temperaments and tempers; the weak points of my arrangements, as well as their redundancies of provision and precaution, were discovered, and will be guarded against in future recommendations.

In compiling programmes of travel for a work of this kind, I wish to submit plans of general adaptation, for small or large parties visiting the East, and not by any means limiting my ideas and aims to the tourist companies that may be induced to travel under my own special arrangements. Nevertheless, in conducting one large party (in two divisions) to the East, in travelling with them for more than three months; and in arranging for a second series of Tours under personal supervision, my desire is to establish a basis of future Tourist arrangements, and the issue of Tourist Tickets, which may prove generally acceptable.

But it is not a light matter to define and control the expenses of travelling amongst peoples who are so utterly indifferent to every sense of moral obligation as are those of Eastern nations; and if in any country it is advisable to prearrange and settle the terms of travelling, and other necessary accommodation, it is pre-eminently so in Egypt and Palestine. Many "independent" travellers have had to complain bitterly of unforeseen exactions, entailing a much higher expenditure than they had anticipated on leaving home. On the occasion of my first tour, I had a few very expensive lessons in Egyptian and Turkish finance, in addition to more direct abstractions of bullion and valuables.

from tents under the walls of the modern Zion. It will be an immense advantage to future travellers if a system of pre-payments can be adopted, relieving them of the necessity of carrying out large sums of money, to be frittered down in exchanges and wasted in uncertain demands of contractors; besides the relief that will be thus afforded from the attacks of Eastern kleptomaniacs. In the following compilation of details, I have a double object in view, viz., first to point out the most practicable times, routes, and conditions of Eastern travel, and then to adopt a series of Tickets, based upon the plans submitted, which tickets may be had and used. independent of any considerations of personal accompaniment of the travellers. Already half the distance (France, Switzerland, and Italy) is covered by systems of Tourist Tickets, which can be had at any time in the season for which they are provided; and by my knowledge of, and confidence in, certain contracting parties in the East, I am enabled to offer similar arrangements for Egypt, the Nile, and Palestine. The exact prices of these tickets cannot be given in a book of permanent utility, as they may be subjected to fluctuation, consequent on the changes of Eastern travelling arrangements and charges; but the terms may be ascertained on enquiry at my Tourist Offices, in London, Manchester, Leicester, Brussels, Cologne, etc. The charges for personally-conducted tours, under five distinct arrangements, providing for forty, fifty-five, seventy-five, and a hundred-and-five days, commencing in January and February of the present year (1870), are published, and can be had on application; but the tariff for tours not under personal management must necessarily be a little higher than for those going in special parties and considerable numbers.

But waving for the present all about tariffs and pecuniary considerations, I will now endeavour to furnish a few paragraphs of useful and general information, beginning with

# THE BEST TIMES FOR EASTERN TOURS.

FOR THE DESERT OF SINAI AND THE NILE, any time from November to March may be selected. After the early part of March the heat becomes almost unbearable, and the wadies and water supplies of the Desert are generally dried up. An exploring party, sent out by the Khedive to the Sinaitic Desert, in the month of March, 1868, is represented by a writer of the party, in the Leisure Hour, as being dispatched at the worst season of the year; and Dr. Wallace, in his Desert and the Holy Land, describes painfully the trials himself and his travelling companions were exposed to, for the want of water, in the month of March, 1866. We commenced our three weeks' voyage on the Nile on the 10th of February last, and that was quite late enough for a trip to Upper Egypt, where we found the thermometer varying from 70 to 100, or more, degrees in the shade; but the air was so light and salubrious that go degrees were endured in that region with more ease than 70 in our Northern climate.

IN PALESTINE, I consider the months of March and April to be the most genial, when the hard travelling over stony ways may be best endured. It is at that season, too, that the atmosphere is most free from impurities, after the "early rains" of November and December, and the subsidence of the overflow of the water-courses. After April, the months of harvest are too hot for European endurance, and in the autumn there are miasmatic influences frequently prejudicial to health. Some speak favourably of the month of October, and the early part of November; but after the rains of the latter end of November have set in, it is difficult to travel over some districts with comfort, and it is almost impossible to use tents in that season. When tents cannot be used, it is customary for the dragoman to engage rooms for accommodation, but it is a rare case to find a room in which Europeans can sleep, or take their meals with comfort. Commencing our late tour in the south of Palestine about the first week in March, we travelled northward and reached the district of the Lebanon quite as soon as the season would justify; and with the exception of two or three stormy days—one at Jerusalem, and another within a day's march of Damascus, at the foot of the still snow-clad Mount Hermon, we felt no inconvenience from the "latter rains," due about the latter end of February, or the beginning of March. Baalbec to Beyrout, we had to endure heavy mountain storms, which reached a trying climax on the 10th of April, the last day of the Palestine tour. Taking into account the circumstances of the whole tour, from south to north, I do not think a more favourable time could have been selected for either Palestine or the more northern division of the tour. extending to Asia Minor, Constantinople, the Bosphorus, etc., to the mouth of the Black Sea.

FOR THE CRIMEA, I was assured by the steamboat managers of both the Austrian Lloyds' and the Russian Companies, that the month of May was quite as soon as a pleasure trip could be made with comfort to Sebastopol. The Danube was but just open for traffic when we arrived at Constantinople, and we were quite early enough for the Greek Archipelago and the Ionian Islands. Returning through Italy, we were just in time to get over the Splugen on the first day that the Sleighs were cast aside for the season; and the trip by the Rhine was quite as soon as convenient for returning by that route.

Were I making a tour embracing these points in the autumn, I would start in September, take Italy at the time of its luxuries, and reverse the entire route beyond Italy, going to Constantinople, and from thence by the Syrian coast, and through the interior of Palestine, in a southerly course, finishing in Egypt with a trip up the Nile, and returning direct from Egypt to England to welcome old Christmas.

## ROUTES, MODES, AND CONDITIONS OF TRAVEL.

Dr. Burns has briefly adverted to the several routes to Egypt, and I do not deem it necessary to dwell on their respective merits. My experience has attached me to the routes] and steamers of the Austrian Lloyds, and in my personal arrangements I shall include them as much as possible. There are advantages in availing one's self of the uniform arrangements of a single company; and in the systems of personally conducted tours, and of tours on a basis of season tickets, I am in a position to offer the most complete arrangements under special contracts with that Company. If other routes are preferred, I can either arrange for the issue of tickets by them, or can allow passengers to select their own routes, and make a deduction from the fares to be charged for a tour. By the accelerated lines of the Austrian Lloyds one can get from Trieste to either Alexandria or Constantinople in about five days, passing through the various channels of the Ionian Islands, and thus shortening the open trip of the Mediterranean. Moreover, by this Company's steamers we can visit Athens and the most interesting places on the Coast of Asia Minor and Syria. landing by the way at such famous Islands as Mitylene. Chios, Rhodes, Cyprus, and passing many other islands of historic note. The time allowed at Smyrna suffices to see Ephesus, going there and back by railway whilst the steamer lies in the Bay of Smyrna. If in returning it is desired to land at Brindisi, for the purpose of seeing Southern and Central Italy, that can be arranged by a transference from either the Alexandria or Constantinople steamer, to a branch steamer from Corfu to Brindisi. This involves a delay of a night or a couple of nights at Corfu, where there still linger many English attractions and more interesting memories. A day or two may be very agreeably spent at this ancient capital of the Ionian Islands, and from Corfu to Brindisi is but a voyage of a single night.

THE ROUTE FROM ALEXANDRIA TO CAIRO is by railway, and express trains perform the journey in about four and a half hours. From Cairo to the Pyramids of Gizeh is best performed by donkeys, as there is no bridge for carriages over the Nile. The bridge constructed in connection with the visit of the Prince of Wales in the early part of 1869, was washed down by the great overflow of the Nile in the autumn of the same year, and there is no through carriage connection, although an excellent carriage road has been made from Gizeh to the Pyramids, a distance of at least four miles. Donkeys can be engaged at the Hotels at Cairo, and being ferried over the Nile, they perform the journey admirably.

BETWEEN CAIRO AND SUEZ the journey is continued by railway, by a rather circuitous route, for the convenience of touching, by a short branch line, at Ismailia. The journey from Cairo to Suez usually occupies about six hours, and the line runs through some of the most fruitful parts of the ancient Land of Goshen.

From Cairo to the First Cataract on the Nile there is a choice of modes of travel. Those who have indefinite time at command, and any amount of money and patience, may enjoy the trip by the old Nile boats, any number of which can be engaged at Cairo. But for those who wish to define their travelling arrangements, and to limit their time on the Nile to about twenty days, the new arrangement of steamers, under the direction of the Azize Company, offers admirable facilities. The steamers stop at all chief places en route, and sufficient time is allowed for a general inspection of Temples. Tombs. &c., most of which are very near to the river. At every stopping place donkeys may be engaged, and with the exception of the tombs at Thebes, and the summit of the Cataract at Assouan, none of the donkey rides will exceed a couple of miles. The only really hard days' work are at Thebes and Assouan, at both of which places the chief objects of interest are about seven miles from the shore. Our trip up the Nile occupied about fourteen days, and we returned in half the time; but the Nile was unusually low last February, and besides several shorter stoppages, we stuck fast a day each way. Nevertheless, the tour was one of great interest and enjoyment. We had two steamers, carrying seventeen passengers each, and all our necessities and comforts were well provided for by efficient caterers and cooks.

The voyage beyond the first Cataract must be provided for by a separate contract, as steamers cannot ply between the first and second Cataracts; and as I have not attempted anything south of the Island of Philæ, I forbear to add any speculative observations on the route or conditions of agreement.

FROM SUEZ TO SINAI can only be performed by camels, and the journey occupies about seven days. It will take two or three days extra to visit Petra; and if the camel ride is continued in returning to Gaza or Askelon, it will occupy about sixteen days more. Including stoppages, it must be calculated that a full month will be required in this double journey of the Desert.

But that may now be materially shortened by returning direct from Sinai or Petra to Suez, and then taking steamer on the new Maritime Canal to Ismailia and Port Said. If the traveller is fond of camel riding and desert life, the canal may be left at Kantara, between Ismailia and Port Said, and the desert may be crossed to the south of Palestine. But it is well to calculate all the hardships of camel riding and desert life, saying nothing at present of its extra expense.

THE TRIP OVER THE SUEZ CANAL will constitute a new and interesting feature of Eastern Travel, and it will very materially shorten the journey from Suez or Cairo to Palestine. Continuing the steamboat trip from Port Said to Jaffa, there, if landing be practicable, will commence the most interesting portion of an Eastern Tour.

PALESTINE MUST BE TRAVERSED BY HORSES-Donkeys are too light and too weak for the stony tracks of Judea, and the "Ship of the Desert" is not adapted for general travelling in Palestine, although Camels are in some parts employed, on the plains and in the valleys, to carry heavy burdens. In Palestine the first essential is the engagement of a good Dragoman, without whose aid it would be almost an impossibility for any individual or any party to make way through the country. The Dragoman is the contracting party for the supply of all that is necessary for the convenience and comfort of the traveller. Horses, mules, tents, and tent equipments, cooking arrangements, provisions of all kinds, table service, servants of every class; in a word, all that is necessary for a locomotive hotel, has to be provided by this functionary. He must, moreover, be a man of intelligence, much local information, and great energy; and combined with these qualifications, urbanity and good temper are essential to the comfort of travellers. This has been keenly felt by many tourists, who have had the misfortune to fall in the hands of haughty, imperious, dogmatic, violent, selfish contractors. It was my good fortune to engage Dragomans against whom not a murmur of complaint was raised by any one of the two divisions.

Our first camp was under the management of Alexander Howard, of Beyrout, and consisted of nine tents for sleeping, a kitchen with cooking stoves, and a large saloon tent for dining twenty-five persons. The sleeping apartments were furnished with iron bedsteads, wool mattresses, and abundant bed linen, the floors being covered with principally new carpets. The refreshment saloon was provided with a dining table for twenty-five, and camp stools for the whole, and the service was equal to that of good second-class hotels. This division, and about thirty muleteers and servants, started from Beyrout, taking the shore route by Sidon, Tyre, Acre, Carmel, Cæsarea, the Plains of Sharon, Ramleh, &c., to Jerusalem,

where the two divisions united on the same camping ground, and spent a Sabbath together. The second group were provided for by Timoleon, son of the proprietor of the Bellevue Hotel at Beyrout, who was subsequently joined by his cousin Pietro, who shared the responsibilities of the contract, and joined his co-partner in the management. In this camp there were twelve tents, the meals being served in two saloons; the number of horses and mules were sixty-five, besides which two or three "good donkeys" were engaged. Most of the tent furnishings were new, the table service was also purchased for the occasion, and all wore a very clean and pleasant aspect. At every meal the cook gave evidence of his superior gastronomic talent, and elicited the commendations of the most fastidious of the party.

The second division landed at Jaffa, and there commenced the Palestine tour, arriving at Jerusalem by the shorter route in two days. From Jerusalem the two camps moved in separate cavalcades to the Dead Sea, the Jordan, Jericho, calling by the way at Bethlehem, the Convent of Mar Saba, Bethany, the summit of the Mount of Olives, and other historic places. A halt was again made at Jerusalem, after the three days' tour to the Dead Sea, &c.; after which, within about 24 hours of each other, the two camps moved northward through Judea, Samaria, Galilee, Syria, to Damascus, where all again united for a single night. We afterwards visited Baalbec, and then crossed the Lebanon to Beyrout, where all resolved, very pleasantly, into a single party, and thus completed one of the most successful tours ever made in Palestine, the first division having travelled in the saddle and lived in tents 33 days, and the second 27 days. of the party availed themselves of the diligence from Damascus to Beyrout, omitting Baalbec, but all the others most successfully accomplished the saddle trips. The entire tour of the first party extended over 105 days, and the second party were out over 70 days. The distance travelled by the Nile section was computed at about 7,600 miles; the second division, without including the Nile, making an entire journey of 6,400 miles. In both cases the average of travelling was nearly 80 miles a day, but this included railway and steamboat travelling in the night as well as by day. The general average of Palestine travelling was about 7½ hours daily, and the distance over roads and stony mountain tracks could not exceed from 25 to 30 miles a day.

ENGAGEMENTS with the Dragoman must be faithfully kept. He engages horses, mules, and servants; provides tents, bedsteads, beds, and bedding; contracts for provisions, and engages his cook for the whole time specified for the journey; and, whatever befalls the travellers, he must be paid for the whole time, so that individuals cannot run off at pleasure, at any point by the way, without sacrificing the amount of the whole time contracted for.

The routes indicated above are the very best that can be taken for a tour of about thirty days; but it is very easy to extend the time and the distances, and I should not again visit Palestine without making at least one extension. ought to have seen Hebron, and it would only have taken another day to include that city in the programme. It may also be desired to visit Carmel, and after the night's encampment at Jenin, that may easily be accomplished by a prolongation of the time between Nablous and Nazareth. Then if any travellers desire to visit historic places "beyond Jordan," it is quite easy to do so, and to go in an Eastern direction to the supposed sites of the ancient cities of Bashan. My good Dragoman, Alexander Howard, assures me that there is perfect safety in visiting places East of the Jordan. In a recent visit to some of those places he was astonished to find how agreeable were the natives, who were delighted to render service to English visitors. I could not well go over Jordan, except at its highest points, with my large parties; but it is quite practicable to arrange for an

extension of the tours Eastward in future contracts, and especially for small parties.

From Beyrout to Constantinople is a very pleasant trip of about a week, by the Austrian Lloyds fortnightly boats. We stop first at Cyprus, then at Rhodes and Scio; and then passing over by famed little Patmos, we reach Smyrna, from whence a special train was engaged for my party to Asylouk, for Ephesus. The ordinary trains do not suit well, as they do not afford an opportunity of returning the same day, and I fear a good lodging would be difficult to find at any point near Ephesus. The voyage is continued to Constantinople, with short stoppages at Mitylene, Tenedos, Dardanelles, and Gallipoli. A trip on the Bosphorus, to the mouth of the Black Sea, is one of the most charming days of this tour, and it may be accomplished, or nearly so, by ordinary steamers, but much better by a special boat when the party is large enough to cover the expense.

FROM CONSTANTINOPLE the voyage can be made direct to Trieste, only calling at Syra and Corfu; or it can be broken at Syra for a trip to Athens, and the voyage resumed the following week. There is a possibility of making a trip from the Gulf of Corinth, about four miles from Athens, through the Gulf of Lepanto, and thence to Corfu; but that is a very expensive, and not a very comfortable route. From Syra, after returning from the Piræus, the voyage is resumed to Corfu, from whence it can be continued direct to Trieste, or a change can be made to the Brindisi steamer, which sails on every Thursday evening. From Brindisi there is a railway line, broken by a short diligence trip, to NAPLES; and from Naples to Rome, Florence, and all chief places in Southern, Central, and Northern Italy. Going forward by steamer from Corfu to TRIESTE, the journey can be continued by steamer or railway to VENICE; and from Venice a choice of routes is offered by any of the Alpine roads to Switzerland and Paris, or Switzerland and the Rhine. Or if desired.

travellers can go off from Trieste to VIENNA, and through Austria, Bavaria, and the German States to Antwerp, the English Channel, and London.

## ESTIMATED EXPENSES OF THESE TOURS.

For parties of twenty or more, travelling under special arrangements, I can more easily calculate expenses than for small parties of not half the above number. When a special steamer can be engaged on the Nile, there is more certainty as to time and consequent expense than in travelling singly, or in very small parties, as the steamers only ply when they can get a complement of passengers. Then in Palestine, twenty can travel at a cheaper proportionate rate than ten, and ten than five. I hope shortly to show the difference of expense for large and small numbers, but at present can only quote with precision my estimates for special parties, on the assumption that such parties will not be less than twenty in number. For these, I engage to cover all first-class travelling and hotel charges (exclusive of luggage and wines) at the following rates:—

No. I.—Tour of 105 days to Egypt, the Nile, Suez Canal, Palestine, Turkey, Greece, 155 Guineas Italy, &c. No. II.—Tour of 75 days to Egypt, Suez Canal, Palestine, &c., same as No. 1, except \} 110 Guineas the Nile No. III.—Tour of 55 days, to Egypt, the Nile, Suez Canal, not including Palestine \, 100 Guineas and Turkey No. IV.—Tour of 40 days to Egypt, the Suez } 55 Guineas Canal, Italy, &c. No. V. Tour—A special arrangement for No. I. or No. II., without travelling through the interior of Palestine on Less than Tours I. & II. Horses, but taking Omnibus from Jaffa to Jerusalem and back, and 10 Guineas to Diligence from Beyrout to Damas-15 Guineas. cus and back, at a reduction from

the above quotations

Assuming that the above demands have been met, the question arises. What more will be required? That is a hard question to answer, as it involves questions of taste, economy, and extravagance. I will try a few of the details. Luggage charges I take at £1; gratuities to hotel servants, say, another £1; embarkation and landing charges, at the outside, another  $\mathcal{L}_{I}$ ; backsheesh to steamboat officials and servants, and payment for donkeys on the Nile trip, may be covered by £2; backsheesh on the Palestine tour to tent servants, &c.,  $\mathcal{L}_{1}$ ; carriages, horses, guides, and interpreters, in cities and towns, &c., with fees to be paid at museums, churches, mosques, &c., say £3; and £1 added for stewards of steamers, out and home, will bring up the total of this class of extras to £10, which I consider quite ample for all such incidentals for the largest of the tours. There are two other classes of expenses which no one can estimate for another, viz.: wine and other drinks, and souvenirs of the Wine is not given at table d'hôte at many places en route, and the cost of drinks depends very much on taste. fancy, and appetite. To about a dozen of my late parties. this item of expenses amounted to nil; some expended very trifling amounts, whilst others were profuse in their orders and disbursements. If I were to quote figures from £,0 os. od. to £,20 sterling, the whole might perhaps be embraced in those limits. But, with the exception of the first three noughts, there is no safe data of calculation. for souvenirs, any amount may be spent in bazaars, picture The "dear ones" left at home have shops, and other places. claims to be dearly or cheaply estimated in accordance with affections, funds, and taste; and a good sum well laid out may prove a valuable investment, beyond ordinary standards of  $\mathcal{L}$  s. d. calculations.

The above is a pretty near approximation to the actual gross charges of the tours as arranged for my associated parties; and in these estimates, I have calculated the expense

of taking a medical gentleman, as well as the necessary expenses of personal superintendence. Omitting these items in the calculation, I expect the general average for parties travelling in small numbers will not much exceed these figures. But there are many advantages in associated travel, and I give a few of the social and pecuniary results of my first great tour.

# SOCIAL AND PECUNIARY ADVANTAGES OF ASSOCIATED TRAVEL.

The impracticability of taking any considerable number to the East was by some strongly urged. One of my earliest and truest friends wrote me very seriously, stating that he had just fallen in with a gentleman from Lancashire, who was returning from Palestine, where he had accompanied a party of ten, which he considered far too numerous to be managed with comfort, and he strongly urged my friend to write and advise the abandonment of my purpose. This was but a specimen of many similar representations, which would have shaken the confidence or deterred the efforts of a weak believer in the harmonizing and invigorating influences of social travel. Such was the theory: now for the result. On the Nile we had two compact steamboat parties of seventeen each, sailing from day to day, nearly always within sight of each other, and the whole generally landing together to see the wonders of the ancient Temples, Tombs, Palaces, and other places of antiquity. Very frequently the best-informed of the two parties would give to the whole the benefit of his or her information, and there was no unpleasant friction of It was pleasant when the two ships were moored numbers. near each other for the night to exchange neighbourly visits, and talk over the discoveries of the day. The little jokes about best captains, cooks, or donkeys, were not seriously detrimental to concord, and we were all one again after our twenty-two days of unavoidable separation. In Palestine we

formed two distinct encampments, of twenty-five each, under dragomans totally unconnected with each other; ample provision was made for the whole, both in the saddle, in sleeping tents, and saloon, and there was certainly no practical inconvenience in the management of the cavalcades. numbers of assistants corresponded with the numbers of the parties, and the work was got through as quickly as in camps of three or four tents and half-a-dozen travellers; nor was a day lost through any excess of numbers. Two hours in a morning were generally sufficient to "turn out," dress, cook, and eat breakfast, take down tents, load mules, mount saddles, and march. True, a few fast riders might have reduced eight hours in the saddle to six, but that would have been no real advantage at night, as the mules had their work to perform, and there was no advantage generally in getting in advance of the luggage train. When the mules, with tents, etc., reached the camping ground, in less than half-an-hour all the tents would be pitched, and the cook busily engaged in providing for dinner. Thus was it in both camps, and in this, the most difficult part of the tour, there was no practical inconvenience arising from excess of numbers. And, finally, when all came together on board the steamer from Beyrout to Constantinople, there were berths for all, and at the same table all were well provided for. Thus it would have been all the way from Beyrout to Trieste, had not the party desired to form two sections, one going to Trieste direct, and the other diverging to Athens. By combining all our numbers we were able to engage a special train from Smyrna to Ephesus; and a special steamer on the Bosphorus. were special advantages arising from the large number of the party. Positively, I do not know of a single serious difficulty arising from the circumstance of a large number travelling under one system of arrangements, either together or in near Cairo happened to be full when proximity to each other. we were there, and with the extra efforts made to accommodate our twenty-five, we fared as well as much smaller numbers.

The presence in Egypt of the Prince of Wales and his large party, tended to an enhancement of prices for accommodation, both in cities and on the Nile, and from that cause I sustained some personal loss, whilst some were put to inconvenience by over-crowding in the Hotels. But that was an exceptional case, and the excitement and crowding caused by the visit of the Royal and noble party tended much more to general inconvenience than double the numbers of my party could possibly have done.

On the advantages of social travel, one of my esteemed correspondents thus wrote in a provincial newspaper:—

"If any have been prejudiced against taking such a journey, I would beg them to abandon their prejudices at once; for as respects the inconveniences of travelling, the different modes of living, or the peculiar character of the people, I could repeat the same tour again to-morrow. In the party to the East there were people of the highest social position. We had fifteen ladies—many of whom were 'unprotected;' one considered an invalid; another spent the sixty-eighth anniversary of her birthday on the journey, and another had reached the ripe age of seventy years; so that some were old, but they were helped by the young; some were weak, but they were assisted by the strong; some were nervous, but they were encouraged by the brave; and I may here remark that I never travelled with a party, where on the whole the Apostolic injunction, 'Bear ye one another's burdens,' was more fully carried out. Though there may be some difficulties in such a tour—and who would think of taking a tour of nearly 7,000 miles, through such a region, without difficulties? they are reduced both in number and magnitude most astonishingly when travelling in associated parties, under experienced conductors and an honest dragoman, much more so than when travelling alone. And who that had the opportunity would not risk a little inconvenience to visit people so peculiar, scenes so sacred, ruined Temples so colossal and gaze upon rivers, seas, and mountains so sublime?"

The foregoing extract refers to a subject of scepticism with some, who gravely ask if it is considered safe for ladies to join such parties, and whether they can really endure the hard travelling in Palestine.

I only wish the theorists who hold this opinion had been During the past thirty years I have seen a there to see. good deal of lady travellers, and I never yet saw a difficulty which gentlemen could overcome to which ladies would succumb. Palestine travelling constituted a severe test of their endurance and perseverance; but the whole of the fifteen ladies who took the saddle occupied it as firmly and as perseveringly as any corresponding number of the "stronger" sex, whilst some of the "weaker" were marvels of persevering endurance. All of one section bravely completed their twenty-seven days of saddle and tent life, whilst others made thirty-three days under the same arrangements for travelling and sojourning in the Land of Israel. I scarcely dare tell all the truth, or I might speak of one said to be so "weak in the flesh," that her doctor had enjoined upon her before leaving England not to attempt the saddle; but she not only took it. but kept it to the end of the tour, and came back stronger than she left her native land. The results of this tour, so far as the ladies of the party were concerned, tended to confirm all my previous impressions of their valour and vigour, and also tended to the strengthening of my determination never to undertake or propose any arrangement from which ladies must of necessity be excluded. In a report of a lecture on Palestine, which I read a few days since, the lecturer said that in the party he travelled with each was for "number one" all the way through; but as far as I could learn, there were no ladies in that party to break the selfishness of masculine nature. Certainly, in our party no such spirit was manifested by the generality of the travellers, although in all parties isolated cases of individualism show themselves. Nearly a third of the two divisions of my parties were ladies, and taking them as a whole they were quite as manageable as the other two-thirds. The result of the tour is such as to assure me that it is quite practicable to invite ladies to accompany any trips to Palestine, and if I go there again I hope to have a fair proportion of fair travellers.

## MEAT, DRINK, AND CLOTHING.

"What shall we eat, what shall we drink, and wherewithal shall we be clothed?" are very natural and very important questions to be answered before starting.

I have already spoken of the abundant supply of provision It has been and the excellency of the food preparations. represented by some that good food is scarcely obtainable in the interior of Palestine. Just before starting, at a lecture of Mr. Gadsby's, I heard a London D.D. in the chair say how difficult it was to get anything to eat. Nothing more astonished our parties, in both camps, than the food supplies. I know that some provided themselves with tea, others with biscuits, and others with portable preparations of food. But all these provisions were utterly needless, as we had all that honest stomachs could wish for. In addition to enormous supplies of mutton, lamb, chickens, turkeys, and vegetables, we had English ham and bacon from Yorkshire; pickles, potted salmon and sardines, from Liverpool; well preserved fruits, marmalade, &c., from London; and prime Gloucester and Cheshire cheese. The supplies of oranges, apples, prunes, dried grapes from Lebanon, and other fruits, with almonds. nuts, &c., were most abundant. So that the theory of want, which prompted the taking of supplies of tea, &c., was a delusion, the result being a plentiful supply for all our necessities and comforts.

Then as to DRINKS. Personally I speak as an abstainer,

and as such was warned that I could not carry out my practice of entire abstinence from all alcoholic drinks in Egypt and Palestine. Well, I ventured to try, and I was not alone in this practice, there being at least half-a-dozen like myself. Learned Doctors, of both physic and divinity, said that we could not live in the East without spirits to mix with the water of the countries. We drank the sweet water of the Nile with impunity, and in Palestine we regaled ourselves at many a fountain and brook famed in sacred history. We tasted the pure waters of the Jordan at its source, and tried them as discoloured by the falling sandbanks of the river. In the latter case there was a little too much sediment and flavour, but still the stream was drinkable. At the fountains of Elisha and Jezreel, and at the sources of many rivers, we drank copiously of beautiful water; and though Jacob's Well was deep, as of old, and we had "nothing to draw with," a good Samaritan, with a rope of nearly 80 feet in length, drew up for us a plentiful supply of delicious water. everywhere throughout the tour we realized the fulfilment of the promise "thy water shall be sure," and we suffered nothing from unquenched thirst. Those who drank "wine and strong drink," had little cause to complain of lack of supplies; " Bass" was found on the Nile and through Palestine, and there was a profusion of other supplies for "thirsty souls." But, speaking for my abstaining friends as well as for myself, I hesitate not to say that the abstaining section were as healthy and happy as the wine drinkers.

Our tents were always pitched near to some fountain or stream of pure water, and when we halted for refreshment at mid-day, it was near to some beautiful stream or gushing fountain at foot of rocks, such as that where the Gideonites proved their valour and qualification for fight, by "lapping" the current—an experiment which was tried by some of our party when they came to that fountain immortalized in sacred history by the incident just referred to. The wines of Jerusalem

and of Bethlehem did not convey the poetical idea of that enchanting Well of Jacob where the illustrious

"Stranger sought His drooping frame to cheer."

The fountains and streams of Palestine are associated with all that is pure and rich in poetry and spiritual similitude, and they are as sweet to the natural taste as they are refreshing to the thirsty soul. "Wine and strong drink" may be abstained from, as they were by the strongest and the wisest of old; but water can never be dispensed with, and, at the season we were there, the supply of the purest and best of water was abundant, wherever we stopped, by day or night.

I observe in several works on Palestine that the use of wine is very cautiously recommended, and a gentleman of great experience told me when in Jerusalem that the concentrated essence of ginger, prepared and sold in London, was better to mix with water than alcohol. I have made enquiries about this article, and find it is highly spoken of by professional gentlemen in London, as a preventive of some of those derangements of the system peculiar to hot and enervating climates.

The supply of drinks is a matter that rests with the dragoman and the travellers, and whilst giving a candid and honest statement of personal experience, I should not attempt to enforce my practice on others, though I should think it very wrong to load mules with large supplies of wines and other drinks. The dragoman ought not to be expected to carry drinks on speculation, but only to supply what are ordered at the commencement of the tour.

CLOTHING.—In anticipation of our first tour I was misled, to some extent, as to the requirements of the wardrobe. I made suggestions, founded upon recommendations and travelling experience of others, which I could not repeat, as needless expenses were incurred in the purchase and carriage of useless articles. Light tweed dresses for gentlemen, and

good woollens for ladies, not heavy, were best suited to the hot climates. White or green veils for the head and back of the neck are easily obtained when wanted. Brown leathern boots were approved by those who had them; and a supply of woollen drawers and other under-clothing sufficient for three weeks or a month was a desideratum. Macintoshes proved valuable in facing the storms of Judea and the Lebanon; and white, green-lined umbrellas were appreciated. Our large and heavy india-rubber sheets were of little service. and after being almost uselessly carried through Palestine. our dragomans purchased most of them for the use of future They also purchased nearly all our saddles, both for ladies and gentlemen, and hold them for the convenience of future tourists, to whom they will supply them for use, at very moderate charges. This relates to English saddles. Arab and Syrian saddles are provided without extra charge, and by some they were preferred.

## BAGGAGE, WASHING, &c.

In the tour of 1869, I undertook the payment of baggage registration where payment was required; but this arrangement proved so unsatisfactory, that I have resolved not to Restrict and regulate as best I could, there were still unpleasant discrepancies and questions of obligation which are better avoided; and the only way to equalize the obligations is for each traveller to pay for his or her own At the same time, when travelling with parties, I will do all that is practicable to assist those to whom the care and registration of luggage is always perplexing. It is not so much for the amount of money that is involved, as the inconvenience and responsibility of taking the obligations of the baggage of a whole party. The charges altogether did not exceed an average of a pound a-head; but the lightly laden had to bear the excess of the over-weighted, without feeling the injustice of the inequality, as the whole fell upon our own pocket.

The rules in reference to baggage are as follows:—Between London and Paris, and Paris and St. Michel, 60 lbs. each passenger is allowed, on payment of the nominal fee for registration-1s. from London to Paris, and 1d. from Paris to St. Michel. Over Mont Cenis, 50 lbs. weight is allowed free. In Italy and Switzerland all registered baggage is charged. nothing being allowed free except what can be taken into the carriages. On board the steamers there is no fear of excess. as from 100 lbs. to 200 lbs. is allowed; on the Nile, 100 lbs. On the Egyptian railways about 50 lbs. is allowed to be registered free, and liberal arrangements are made for bags, etc., in carriages. The dragoman in Palestine will carry from 50 lbs. to 60 lbs., and it is not right to impose more on his mules or his forbearance. Luggage in Palestine should be conveniently packed for the backs of mules. Uniform portmanteaus or tin cases of 2 feet 6 inches, and 9 inches to a foot deep, are most convenient. The dragoman must not be required to carry cases of wine or other drinks besides the wines, etc., provided by himself, to order, at starting. caravan ought not to be encumbered with the impedimenta of a locomotive wine-shop.

Wherever luggage is transferred, deposited, registered, or examined, the owners thereof should see it safe; and whenever it is moved by porters, or passed free by Turkish customhouse officers, reasonable backsheesh should be willingly given. If these regulations and suggestions are carefully observed, about 20s. each passenger will cover luggage charges throughout the entire tours.

On entering Palestine at Jaffa, it is easy to send luggage not required in the saddle-and-tent trip, by steamer to Beyrout, to be claimed there on arrival.

Washing can be done at Alexandria, Cairo, Jaffa, Jerusalem, Damascus, Beyrout, Smyrna, Constantinople, and other chief stopping-towns. At Jerusalem our parties were well attended to by Mrs. Bach, a worthy German laundress, who

was incessant in her attentions to the camps. The usual charge for washing and getting-up linen, etc., in the East, is about 4 francs per dozen articles, on an average of the whole. Ladies and gentlemen will judge whether it is better to buy an extra stock of light articles than to resort to the laundress.

### PASSPORTS

Are not often called for; but each traveller should be provided with one from the Foreign Office, with a Turkish visa, to be obtained at the Turkish Embassy. Americans are always provided for by their Embassies. Instructions as to passports can be had at 98, Fleet Street, London.

### MONEY.

Parties taking my tickets are relieved of the necessity of having much cash about them, and the chief obligation falls My last financial and bullion education was upon myself. costly, but I hope to profit by it. In the chief towns of Egypt, Palestine, and Turkey, French gold and silver are appreciated at full value, and are easily understood. lish coins also pass freely; and the rupee of India is a favourite, worth 2s. everywhere, except at British post-offices, where is iod. only, is allowed for it. A rather puzzling anomaly! Egyptian and Turkish piastres and paras differ in value, and "tariff" and "currencies" are about 100 per cent. apart from each other, to the annoyance and frequent loss of the uninitiated. The Arabs on the Nile and in Palestine like "good Arab" money, which signifies large Egyptian and Turkish coins, £5 in which would require a tolerable-sized But it is necessary to be provided with sack to hold them. about a couple of pounds worth at Cairo, to meet the requirements of backsheesh, beggars, and donkey-boys. great care in getting small change, or Jew and Greek moneychangers will steal a march on strangers. Circular notes are the best and safest forms of money to take from England; and it is better to lose a little on them in the exchange than to be robbed of gold in the lump. Bedouin and other Eastern thieves repudiate paper, and respect all the "hard cash" they can lay hands upon.

An English sovereign is worth 97 piastres 20 paras Egyptian tariff. 195 piastres currency. A Napoleon is worth 77 piastres 6 paras tariff. ,, 154 piastres currency. An Egyptian sovereign 100 piastres tariff. 200 piastres currency. A Turkish sovereign 87 piastres 30 paras tariff An English shilling is equal to 4 piastres 35 paras tariff. crown-piece ,, tariff. 22 piastres 20 paras A five-franc-piece 19 piastres 10 paras tariff.

It will be observed that the Egyptian and Turkish moneys of the same denominations, do not correspond in value. In Turkish money—

An English sovereign is equal to 121 piastres.

An English crown-piece ,, 20 ,,

An English shilling ,, 6 ,,

A Napoleon (20 francs) ,, 97 ,,

Five-franc-piece ,, 24 ,,

A franc ,, 5 ,,

Many other kinds of money circulate in Egypt and Turkey, but strangers will do well to adhere to the above, in preference to Russian, Austrian, Spanish, and various other coins, most of which are very perplexing. English and French gold and silver will be accepted in all chief places in the East.

#### FIRE ARMS.

Many have an idea that they must be armed like Bedouins to frighten the Arabs; and on our late tour a load of money was uselessly expended in the purchase of new revolvers, carbines, daggers, and other weapons, all of which proved totally useless. A fishing-net, or even line and hooks, might have been useful where Peter and James and John fol-

lowed their vocation. Three of our party, very fond of shooting, hired guns, and took out a license at Cairo for shooting pigeons and other birds on the banks of the Nile, and our dinner-tables frequently bore testimony to their success; besides which some beautiful plumes of feathers were prepared for exportation. But to Arabs or Bedouins fire-arms never needed to be presented, nor, for their sakes, would I ever recommend any to encumber them-The dragoman likes to show off in the old style of armed defence, but I would leave that department of preparation to himself. Arabs, though often sneaking thieves. are not a bloodthirsty people, and are rarely known to attack persons from whom they have no fear of attack. not say as much for Greek brigands, and should be sorry to have to measure swords or test pistol shots with them. There is no necessity to visit their well-known lairs, and the best defence is to keep out of their way. I do not believe in the necessity of any such weapons of defence. Even in connection with the robbery of tents, I am not certain that we should have acted wisely, if awake, in presenting a revolver, as there is little doubt the desperadoes were armed. and in that case would be prepared to fire the first shot. The result of the late tour proved the utter needlessness of going out thus armed; and if I live to go to Palestine again, I shall not carry a revolver nor advise others to do so.

As to the insect tribes, of which some writers are so graphically eloquent (the author of "Eothen" to wit), throughout all Palestine we were free from all their annoyances, except on one night, when a sirocco brought mosquitoes to our tents. Neither from "B flats" nor "F sharps" had we any trouble in Palestine, though the passengers in one of the Nile steamers complained of night marauders of the smaller fraternity. But there was nothing in the shape of insect attacks to call for extensive preparation of defence. The tents were especially clean, and free from insective annoyances.

### BOOKS AND MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Guide Books and Works of Eastern Travel are sufficiently numerous to stock a Library. In connection with the first tour I tried to lighten the luggage of the travellers by providing a stock of books for common use; and again, in connection with any large excursion, I would take a selection of the most popular works. The Bible contains the great historical records which intensify the interest of Egyptian and Palestine Tours; and the nearer other works approximate to the Sacred Histories, the more are they to be valued. Many good and learned men have investigated and laboured to supply the most correct scriptural information of sites and events, and at the present time almost every Periodical and Magazine is appropriating space to the discussion of topics relating to Bible Lands. Amidst the flood of books and serial publications it is difficult to make a selection, but all these works will be eagerly perused after a sight has been obtained of the places to which they relate. I may possibly append to these pages a list of the most useful works on Eastern Travel.

Magnesium lights for the dark places of tombs, temples, &c., are very useful. They can be had of the Stereoscopic Company, at prices varying from 1s. to 20s. each, according to size. Writing materials, needles and thread, and a great number of trifling but very useful articles, will suggest themselves to thoughtful travellers. There is no need to take table-service of any kind, as the dragoman provides all that is required. Soap is a necessity. Small lanterns, suitable for burning candles, are very useful, especially for nightwatchers of tents. Field or opera glasses are very useful; and coloured spectacles, for preservation of the eyes, may be used to advantage. Botanists would find tin cases of great service for preservation of plants, roots, &c., and such cases would be useful for other articles liable to damage by pressure or exposure.

## DIET AND MEDICINES.

It is a difficult matter for non-professionals to prescribe for "constitutions" which seem almost to have been manufactured by habit and custom. Whatever similarity there may be in the normal condition of human beings, there are wide distinctions and great differences in the physiological and pathological requirements of men and women, and I almost shudder at any attempt to lay down rules of diet or medicine, of general application. But it is expected of Guide Books that something should be said on these topics, and as a relief to myself from the trouble of thinking for others, I copy from the Handbook published under the auspices of the Austrian Lloyds the following paragraphs:—

RULES FOR HEALTH.—In Egypt, one of the most healthy countries in the world, but few need be followed. it is quite unnecessary to make any change in the way of living, for every one can eat and drink what he is accustomed to in Europe. In summer, on the contrary, it is better to be chary of wine or spirits, as they inflame the blood, and cause the great heat of the sun to be more acutely felt. With some persons fish, eggs, and unboiled milk do not agree, but this is not often the case. Fruit and green vegetables are strongly to be recommended, and beef is seldom so good as mutton. The fish of the Nile are very poor, the bultih and the chisher are the best. persons can sometimes bathe in the Nile on a morning or evening; crocodiles below Monfalut being never to be feared, and further on only near sand-banks. The vapour bath, which is to be had almost in every town, leaves a most delightful sensation, but one must be careful of draughts, and dress accordingly, especially in winter, after enjoying it.

ILLNESS is very little known in Egypt. The dry air, and mild winter, which is like a fine German spring, are peculiarly favourable to persons suffering from weakness of the lungs.

At midnight it is very cold, and one must arrange accordingly. Fever appears seldom, except in Alexandria and other places on the coast of the Delta. Dyspepsia, diarrhœa, and dysentery are the only illnesses to which strangers are subject.

The most simple remedy for the first of these maladies is to drink a glass of Nile water fasting. If this produces no relief, abstain from red wine at dinner. In obstinate cases take Epsom salts, which may be had at the apothecaries' shops in Alexandria and Cairo under the name of sale amaro.

DIARRHŒA, which sometimes assumes a dangerous character, may, in a great measure, be guarded against by keeping the abdomen warm; a woollen or silk girdle may be worn, or a piece of flannel next the skin. If with this precaution signs of the disease present themselves, a timely dose of arrowroot, two tablespoonfuls, and gum arabic, one or two teaspoonfuls will give certain relief. In cases of dysentery, castor oil or senna tea should be taken immediately, and a European doctor sent for: in the meantime meat must be strenuously avoided.

OPHTHALMIA.—In Egypt there are about as many blind and one-eyed as there are persons who enjoy full use of sight. The cause of this disease is generally attributed to the fine sand wafted by the wind from the deserts; but here rests a doubt, for inflammation of the eyes is scarcely known in the deserts, and if met with, the presumption is that it is brought from the valley of the Nile, and those well informed on this point maintain that after two or three days traversing the arid wastes on either side of the Nile, the disease nearly disappears. We do not however contend that sand blown into the eyes, and a powerful sun strongly reflected by the dry barren plains are not injurious. Dust and the reflection of the sun on snowy plains produce it also. But in Egypt the cause of ophthalmia—which is sometimes contagious—must be sought elsewhere. It lies in the extraordinary mutations of dryness and dampness which occur here at particular seasons. The climate of Egypt is very dry, but the difference between the almost arid atmosphere and the effluvia arising from the river, with the addition of the dampness from the narrow streets of Cairo and other places, which for the sake of coolness are constantly watered, is so great that the eye may be easily attacked, particularly when in that tenacious state of sensible and insensible perspiration to which the skin is constantly subject. Thus it is, that during the floods of the Nile (September and the first weeks of October), when these effluvia and the effects of the sun's rays are most felt, this disease becomes more prevalent.

To escape this, care must be taken to avoid all damp draughts of air, and sudden transition from heat to cold. For instance, before leaving a warm room, or the cabin of a Nile steamer, the forehead and eyes having been previously freed from perspiration, should be washed with a little cold water. by which means the latter become prepared to meet the change of temperature. If, notwithstanding these precautionary measures being taken, the eyes should be attacked with inflammation, they should be washed with rose water or spirits of wine; if the latter, to be applied to the closed lids. Warm water or steam of boiling water conducted through a funnel to the parts affected will often produce the desired Others advise for the first stage five or six grains of result. pulvate of zinc, but if more advanced a solution of nitrate of silver. A decoction of poppy heads is also good. Repeated fomentations with a decoction of parsley have often proved In winter, ophthalmia is little to be feared. efficacious.

To enter into details concerning the *Pest* is unnecessary. Every one will learn when it is raging in Egypt, and postpone his visit to a more convenient time. Everybody will, without loss of time, leave the country when it breaks out; but if this cannot be accomplished, Upper Egypt, beyond Assioot, where the pest has never appeared, is as safe a retreat as any. If, however, circumstances do not admit of this, the

best plan is to join other Europeans and keep quarantine in Cairo or Alexandria.

In Alexandria the pest *very* rarely appears during the intermediate months of September and January. Cairo is quite safe from the end of June till the beginning of April. The pest breaks out to any great extent every 12 or 15 years only. It is not dreaded now as formerly, the board of health in Cairo always taking effectual measures, and the treatment being better understood. The first remedy when approaching symptoms are felt, is an emetic, which if taken in time will arrest the evil; but bleeding is not to be resorted to.

In conclusion, it is worthy of mention, that according to the statements of many travellers, wounds on the head or hands in Egypt, are more difficult to heal than elsewhere, which we, as far as the first is concerned, can substantiate.

The above quotations may be tested by the experience of travellers or submitted to medical criticism, and I would advise all who are accustomed to consult their physicians to take their advice before starting, and they will doubtless prescribe such Medicines as are likely to be most useful in cases of need.

Although it has been my good fortune to escape those attacks of sudden illness to which many are subject, I nevertheless feel the necessity of some preparation for the consequences of changes of climate, irregularity of diet, and other causes of physical emergency. In most European cities English Doctors may be found, and English Apothecaries or Chemists also; but in the deserts and amid the desolations of Palestine, medical advice cannot be obtained, and it is the more necessary to go prepared for any contingencies. To myself, in the first symptoms of derangement of stomach or bowels, Chlorodine has proved an invaluable friend, and I have also found it advisable to go provided with gentle aperients. The old adage of "a stitch in time" applies to fractured constitutions as well as to rent garments.

## EASTERN POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

For EGYPT, Mails are made up in London to go via Marseilles and English Packet every Friday evening; via Brindisi every Saturday morning; and by French Packet, via Marseilles, on the 8th, 18th, and 28th of each month. The latter is also the direct mail for Syria, and takes letters for Jaffa, Jerusalem, Beyrout, Damascus, Smyrna, &c.

For Constantinople, via France and Vienna, every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday evening; via French Packet every Tuesday evening and Friday morning (see also the table on next page).

For ITALY, Letters are dispatched every morning and evening (except Sundays), both via France and Belgium.

TIME IN TRANSIT.—Letters by Marseilles to Alexandria go in about 8 days; by Brindisi, 7 days. There are daily mails from Alexandria to Cairo, Suez, Ismailia, and Port Said. Letters for Upper Egypt are forwarded by special messengers to Luxor, etc., under arrangements with the British Consul at Cairo. They usually occupy about 7 days in transit from Cairo to Luxor, and 10 days to Assouan.

For the Syrian Coast and Palestine, the French mails take from 8 to 10 days.

For Constantinople, about 7 days are usually occupied in transit. For Italy, 3 to 5 days.

There is a small extra charge on delivery of letters in Papal States.

To most of the following places letters can be registered at a charge of 4d.; in a few cases, by a French Packet, 6d.

Money Orders are issued for Alexandria and Constantinople at threefold the rates charged on Inland Money Orders.

The times of dispatching letters to England will be best ascertained in Egypt, &c., where they are posted. The departure of Mails from Cairo, Alexandria, &c. are dependant on the arrival of the London Mails at Suez, special notices of which are given at the British Post Offices.

POSTAGE TO EGYPT, PALESTINE, SYRIA, CONSTANTINOPLE, ITALY, &c.

| THE RATES OF POSTACE, at present, are as follows, but are liable to change with the anticipated reduction of the | ows, but are liable<br>French postage:— | to chang   | ge with the antici  | pated red            | luction | of the          |
|--|---|------------|---|----------------------|---------|-----------------|
|  | Weight                                  | Letter     | Registered  | Books, Patterns, &c. | Pattern | , &c.           |
|  | not                                     | Postage.   | Newspapers.   | Not above.           | ove.    | Each            |
|  | exceeding.                              | ъ<br>S     |   | 1 02.                | 2 oz.   | 4 02.           |
| To Alexandria, via Marseilles  | * oz                                    | 9 0        | 2d. not ex. 4 oz.   |                      | 2d.     | <b>4</b> d.     |
| Ditto via Brindisi   | \$ 0z.                                  | 0<br>I     | 3d. nct ex. 4 oz.   | :                    | :       | :               |
| To CAIRO and SUEZ, same as Alexandria, via Marseilles  |   |            |   |                      |         |                 |
| or Brindisi  |   |            |   |                      |         |                 |
| 10 FORT SAID, JAFFA, BEYROUT, and SMYRNA, via   Moreaillee hy Franch Packet                                      | 70 <del>*</del>                         | 9 0        | 2d. not ex. 4 oz.   | īď                   | 2d.     | 4q.             |
| To IERUSALEM, DAMASCUS, and other places in Syria)   | Same posta                              | ige as for | Same postage as for Taffa, &c., but a small extra charge on | small ext            | tra cha | rge on          |
| not named above  | delivery.                               |            |   |                      |         | 0               |
| To CONSTANTINOPLE, via France, Vienna, and Varna,  |   |            |   | _                    |         |                 |
| Wednesday and Saturday morning in summer   | 4 oz.                                   | о<br>О     | 2d not per 4 02   | -                    | 7       | 7               |
| Wednesday evening in winter  | ₹ 0z.                                   | 7          | 34 mot ent 4 cm   | j                    | 3       | j               |
| Ditto via France and Belgrade, Friday morning in winter  |   |            |   |                      |         |                 |
| Ditto via Marseilles and French Packet, Friday morning   | \$ 0z.                                  | 9          | 2d, not ex. 4 oz.   | I.                   | 2d.     | ₽ <b>q</b>      |
| Ditto via Belgium and Vienna   | •                                       |            | -   |                      |         | -               |
| Wednesday and Saturday morning in summer   |   |            |   |                      |         |                 |
| Tuesday evening in winter  | \$ 0z.                                  | 6          | 3d. not ex. 4 oz.   | рı                   | zd.     | ģ               |
| Ditto via Belgium and Trieste, Tuesday evening in winter   |   |            |   |                      | _       |                 |
| Ditto via Belgium and Semiin, Finday morning in winter   |   |            |   | _                    |         |                 |
| To ITALY (except Papal States), via France   | 70 7                                    | 9          | 2d. not ex. 4 oz.   | Į.                   | 2ď.     | <b>4</b>        |
| Ditto via Belgium, morning and evening daily   | 3 OZ.                                   | 0          | 3d. not ex. 4 oz.   | Įď.                  | 2ď.     | <b>4</b> d.     |
| STAT   | 70 <del>*</del>                         | 9          |   | Iď.                  | 2ď.     | 3 <del>d.</del> |
| Ditto via Belgium, daily   | 4 oz (                                  | 8          | 3d. not ex. 4 oz.   | ıd.                  | 2ď.     | 4g.             |

Small additional charges are made for delivery in places in the interior of Palestine and Syria, &c.

POSTAL ADDRESSES.—At Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, and Constantinople there are British Post Offices, and letters are best addressed to care of *British Post-Masters*; at Ismailia, Port Said, Jaffa, Jerusalem, and Smyrna, *Poste-Restante*; at Beyrout and Damascus, *British Consulate*. At Alexandria, the Manager of the establishment of David Robertson & Co., kindly engages to take charge of all letters addressed to his care; and as that house gets all the earliest deliveries, it will be an advantage thus to address them, especially as the Post Office is only open a few hours in the day. Parties travelling under my arrangements might find it advantageous to endorse their letters, "Cook's Tours," as they would then be readily identified, and could be forwarded to order.

## DEPARTURES OF STEAMERS.

For ALEXANDRIA, the Austrian Lloyds Steamers of the accelerated Line leave Trieste every Saturday at midnight, and call at Corfu on Monday; due at Alexandria at 5 a.m. on Friday.

The Steamers of the Adriatic Oriental Company leave Venice on Saturday, and Brindisi on Monday, and are due at Alexandria on Friday morning.

The Steamers of the Egyptian Azizé Company leave Venice, Ancona, and Brindisi fortnightly.

The Marseilles Steamers generally leave on Sundays for Alexandria, and for the Syrian Coast on the 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE the Austrian Lloyds leave Trieste every Saturday at 2 p.m.; call at Corfu on Monday, at Syra on Wednesday, and are due at Constantinople on Thursday.

THE RETURN STEAMERS of the Austrian Lloyds leave Alexandria on arrival of the Indian Mail, generally on Sunday, and arrive at Corfu on Wednesday, and Trieste on Friday.

The Constantinople steamers leave for Trieste on Saturday

at 10 a.m.; call at Syra on Sunday at 4 p.m.; at Corfu on Tuesday at mid-day, and are due at Trieste on Thursday at 2 p.m.

The Steamer for the Piræus leaves Syra on Wednesday and Sunday at 10 p.m., and arrives at the Piræus on Thursday and Monday mornings at 8. The return steamers leave the Piræus at 8 p.m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and arrive at Syra on Wednesday and Sunday at 6 a.m.

The Steamer from Corfu to Brindisi leaves Corfu on Thursday at 8 p.m., and arrives at Brindisi at 9 on Friday morning.

The Steamer from Brindisi to Corfu leaves at 2 p.m. on Friday, and arrives at Corfu at 2 a.m. on Saturday.

THE SYRIAN COAST Steamers leave Constantinople every alternate Thursday at 4 p.m., and Alexandria every alternate Friday at 11 a.m., calling both ways at Gallipoli, Dardanelles, Tenedos, Mitylene, Smyrna, Scio, Rhodes, Cyprus, Beyrout, Caifa, Jaffa, and Port Said.

The Austrian Lloyds have also a direct line between Constantinople and Alexandria, leaving each port on alternate Thursdays, commencing from Constantinople on the 7th of January, and from Alexandria on the 14th. The Constantinople steamers call at Gallipoli on Friday at 5 a.m., at Dardanelles at 8 a.m., at Tenedos at mid-day, and at Mitylene at 7 p.m. On Saturday they arrive at Smyrna at 3 a.m., and depart on Sunday at 4 p.m., arriving at Alexandria at 2 a.m. on Wednesday.

FROM ALEXANDRIA the fortnightly steamer leaves at 4 p.m. on Thursday, arrives at Smyrna at 2 a.m. on Sunday, departs on Monday at 3 p.m., calls at Mitylene the same evening at 10 p.m., touches at Tenedos at 6 a.m. on Thursday, at Dardanelles at 10 a.m., at Gallipoli at 1 p.m., and arrives at Constantinople at 2 a.m. on Wednesday.

My Tourist Tickets are available for all the steamers of the Austrian Lloyds, and the voyage can be broken and resumed by following steamers at every principal station. In addition to the above Lines, there is also a Line, for which Tourist Tickets will be available, between Trieste and Smyrna. The steamers leave Trieste every Tuesday at 4 p.m., call at Ancona on Wednesday, at Brindisi on Friday, at Corfu on Saturday, at Argostoli and Zante on Sunday, at Cerigo on Monday, at Syra on Tuesday, at Scio on Thursday, and arrive at Smyrna on Thursday night.

THE RETURN STEAMERS leave Smyrna on Saturday at 4 p.m., call at Scio same night, at Syra on Sunday, at Cerigo on Tuesday, at Zante and Argostoli on Wednesday, at Corfu on Thursday, at Brindisi on Friday, at Ancona on Sunday, and arrive at Trieste on Monday morning.

The steamers leave Venice for Trieste and vice versa every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at midnight, and the voyage occupies seven hours.

My Tickets can be had for this line of Steamers, or the Railway between Venice and Trieste.

#### CORRESPONDING AGENCIES.

With the view of giving effect to my plans for the issue of Tourist Tickets for the East, I have made arrangements with Messrs. David Robertson & Co., English Booksellers, of the Grand Square, Alexandria, who will superintend my Egyptian arrangements, pay accounts and discharge my obligations. and render every possible facility to my Tourists. They engage to supply to my travellers books at about the published prices; photographs of all Egyptian scenes and historic places, at the most moderate rates; they will negociate the best possible exchange of money; and Mr. Philip, the excellent manager of the business, will give the best practical The advertisement of this information to the Tourists. thoroughly English House will be found in the advertising pages of this work. It is a pleasant thing for strangers visiting Egypt to be able to walk into an English book-shop, and to find themselves at once surrounded with English associations. Such is the establishment of David Robertson & Co., of Glasgow, in the Grand Square, Alexandria.

# HOTEL ACCOMMODATION IN THE EAST.

In the chief cities and places included in my Tourist arrangements, I have secured the friendly co-operation of some of the most reliable hotel-keepers, where my Coupons, specially designed for the East, will be accepted. must be remembered that in the terms and provisions of Continental and Eastern Hotels there is a wide distinction. In the East, the charges vary from 10s. to 20s. per day at the principal Hotels. At Cairo the United Hotel-keepers have recently issued a notice, which is extensively posted at Railway Stations, and other public places, stating that for the present winter their charges for accommodation are  $\mathcal{L}_{1}$ , or 25 francs per day, for three meals, rooms, and attendance. This is an advance of 5 francs, or 4s., on previous charges. I am not certain whether the Alexandrian Hotel proprietors have adopted the same figures; but it is not unlikely to be so, as the result of the disturbance of commercial equilibrium occasioned by the late excitement. It will take some time to bring down expectations and demands to a scale of moderation, after the leap from 16s. to 6os. per day. It must be noted that the principle of charging by the day is generally adopted in the East; at Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Ismailia, Port Said, Jaffa, Jerusalem, Beyrout, Damascus, Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens and Corfu, the same plan of charging by the day is adopted, and if bed-rooms are occupied for a night, a charge is made for a day's accommodation. Upon that principle my Coupons are specially arranged for each of these places where accommodation, apart from the Steamers, may be required; and as the prices vary in the above places, I adopt an average scale, and take the risks of the inequality of time and charges.

In this notice I do not attempt to give a complete list of

Hotels in the places referred to, but confine myself to those for which Coupons are specially provided. That list will be enlarged after May, 1870, but for the present the following only are included:—

| ALEXANDRIA   | • • • |     | Hotel de l'Europe.       |
|--------------|-------|-----|--------------------------|
| CAIRO        |       |     | Shepherd's Hotel.        |
| Suez         |       |     | (Hotel to be appointed.) |
| Ismailia     | •••   |     | Ditto.                   |
| PORT SAID    | •••   |     | Ditto.                   |
| Jaffa        |       |     | Ditto.                   |
| JERUSALEM    |       |     | Hotel Damascus.          |
| Beyrout      |       |     | Hotel Bellevue.          |
| Damascus     | •••   |     | Hotel Demetri Cari.      |
| Smyrna       |       |     | (Hotel to be appointed.) |
| CONSTANTINOP | LE    |     | Hotel d'Angleterre.      |
| ATHENS       |       |     | Hotel d'Angleterre.      |
| Corfu        |       | ••• | (Hotel to be appointed.) |
|              |       |     |                          |

The list will be completed after my next tour, and will be published with the Coupons in May, 1870.

The Hotel Coupons for ITALY, SWITZERLAND, GERMANY, HOLLAND, BELGIUM, &c., are printed in connection with the names of the Hotels provided for in those countries, and the principle of charge on them is for bed-rooms, meals and service, at the traveller's discretion. One leading Hotel is generally selected in each principal town and city, and most of them will be found in the advertising pages of this book.

My aim in making these special Hotel arrangements is to establish a system of mutual interest betwixt the Hotel Proprietors, the Tourists, and myself, so that the holders of my Coupons may visit strange or familiar places with confidence, and with the comfort that confidence inspires. This feeling already prevails to a very great extent, and will be increased as the system is better understood. Coupons for about 30,000 days' accommodation were issued in the season of 1869, and the results were mutually satisfactory.

#### OUTLINES OF TOURS AND ITINERARIES.

I have already indicated the chief routes to be included in Tours of varied extent and duration, but it may still be useful to define more clearly, and to show in a more summary way the chief outlines of certain Tours, and the time in which they may be accomplished. These I will take on the bases of my present programmes, and for simplicity of reference will number them consecutively.

#### TOUR No. I.

To Egypt, the Nile, the Suez Canal, Palestine, Syria, Asia Minor, Turkey, Greece, Italy, &c.

| , , , , , ,  | Da    | ys. |
|--|-------|-----|
| From London to Paris, by any route   |       | I   |
| Paris to Turin, via Mont Cenis   |       | 2   |
| Turin to Venice, or to Ancona  |       | I   |
| Venice to Trieste, or Ancona to Brindisi   | •••   | I   |
| Trieste to Alexandria (one day less from Brindisi Alexandria)  | to }  | 5   |
| Stay at Alexandria   | •••   | 3   |
| Alexandria to Cairo, and time at Cairo   | •••   | 4   |
| Cairo to the First Cataract on the Nile, and back Cairo, including necessary stoppages at all chiplaces en route, by Steamboat |       | 20  |
| Cairo to the Pyramids of Gizeh and back, and at C  | Cairo | 2   |
| Cairo to Suez, by Railway  | •••   | I   |
| Suez to Ismailia, by Suez Canal  | •••   | I   |
| Ismailia to Port Said, by ditto  | •••   | I   |
| Port Said to Jaffa and stay at Jaffa (voyage in the nig from Port Said)  | ht }  | I   |
| Jaffa to Jerusalem, via Ramleh, Valley of Ajalo Kirjath Jearim and Emmaus, on horses   | n, }  | 2   |
| Stay at Jerusalem  | •••   | 4   |
| Jerusalem to Hebron  | •••   | I   |
| Hebron to Bethlehem and Mar Saba   | •••   | I   |
| Mar Saba to the Dead Sea, Jordan and Jericho   | •••   | I   |

|  |                         |                 |            | D           | ays. |  |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|------|--|
| Jericho to Bethany, over                                 | Mount o                 | of Olives       | to Jerusa  | lem         | 1    |  |
| Rest again at Jerusalem                                  |                         |                 |            |             | 2    |  |
| Jerusalem to Nablous-                                    |                         | mpment 1        | by the wa  | у }         | 2    |  |
| at Sinjel or Shiloh                                      |                         |                 |            | )           |      |  |
| Nablous to Nazareth, l<br>Esdrælon, Shunem, &            |                         |                 |            |             | 2    |  |
| way  | •••                     | •••             | •••        | )           |      |  |
| Stay at Nazareth   | •••                     | •••             | •••        | •••         | 1    |  |
| Nazareth to Cana of Gal                                  |                         |                 | •••        | •••         | I    |  |
| Stay at the Shores and or                                |                         |                 |            | •••         | I    |  |
| Tiberias to Cæsarea Phili-<br>by the way                 | ppi (B <b>a</b> nia<br> | ıs), one er<br> | campmen    | it }        | 2    |  |
| Banias to Damascus, one                                  | encampn                 | nent by th      | ne way     |             | 2    |  |
| Stay at Damascus   |                         | •               | •••        | •••         | 2    |  |
| Damascus to Baalbec, ov campments by the war             |                         | nti-Lebano      | on, two en | 1- }        | 3    |  |
| Baalbec to Beyrout, over                                 | the Leban               | on, one er      | campmen    | ıt          | •    |  |
| by the way   | •••                     | •••             | •••        | 1           | 2    |  |
| Stay at Beyrout  | •••                     | •••             | •••        |             | 3    |  |
| Beyrout to Cyprus, by St                                 | eamer                   | •••             | •••        | •••         | 1    |  |
| Cyprus to Rhodes   | •••                     | •••             | •••        | •••         | 2    |  |
| Rhodes to Smyrna, callir                                 | ng at Scio              |                 | •••        | •••         | 1    |  |
| Stay at Smyrna, and make from thence a Railway trip to ? |                         |                 |            |             |      |  |
| Ephesus and back   |                         |                 | •••        | 5           | 2    |  |
| Smyrna to Constantinop<br>Mitylene, Tenedos, D           |                         |                 |            | ıt }        | 2    |  |
| Stay at Constantinople, ir                               | icluding a              | trip on t       | he Bospho  | orus        | 4    |  |
| Constantinople to Syra                                   | •••                     | •••             | •••        | • • •       | 1    |  |
| Syra to Corfu  | •••                     | •••             | •••        | •••         | 2    |  |
| Corfu to Trieste   | •••                     | •••             | •••        | •••         | 2    |  |
| Trieste to Venice, by Ste                                | amer or l               | oy Railwa       | y          | •••         | I    |  |
| Venice to Milan, and to                                  | Switzerlar              | nd by any       | of the Al  | l- )        |      |  |
| pine Passes—the Spli                                     |                         |                 |            |             | 6    |  |
| and Switzerland to Lo                                    |                         |                 |            | :- <b>(</b> | •    |  |
|  |                         |                 |            |             |      |  |

Slight modifications may have to be made for the convenience of Trains, Steamers, etc.; and the Tour may be prolonged by various extra arrangements in Palestine, Syria, Turkey, Greece (say a week at Athens, etc.), or delays in Italy, Switzerland, etc.

A deviation of route may be made from Corfu, in returning, going from Corfu to Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Florence, etc. All these, and many other *détours*, may be made if desired, without prejudice to the Tickets provided for the prescribed routes.

#### TOUR No. II.

TO EGYPT, SUEZ CANAL, PALESTINE, ETC., ETC.

This Tour to be the same as No. I, in every respect except the 20 days' trip up the Nile and back to Cairo, reducing the time to about 70 days.

An abridgment of either of the above Tours may be made by returning from Jerusalem to Jaffa, and taking Steamer there for Beyrout, where the Diligence to Damascus and back may be taken, and the riding in the saddle may be entirely avoided, providing the Omnibus between Jaffa and Jerusalem is continued (of which there is some doubt owing to the hostility of the Dragomans, who wish to monopolize and control the travelling arrangements of Palestine). Should the Omnibus be discontinued, as a new carriage-road has been made by the Government, it is probable another carriage arrangement may be made at Jaffa.

#### TOUR No. III.

To Egypt, the Nile, the Suez Canal, and back from Port Said, to Italy, &c.

This Tour embraces all the features of the Tour No. I., as far as Port Said, from whence the voyage can be made to Italy direct, or return via Alexandria, to Corfu and Brindisi, or to Trieste, Venice, &c. In either case a trip may be arranged to include the best parts of Italy.

It is also practicable to return from Alexandria or Port Said to Naples, via Malta and Messina, but for this route I have not at present any special arrangements. By various Lines of Steamers the voyage may be made direct to Marseilles; or by the Peninsular and Oriental Steamers to Southampton, the latter a voyage of about 14 days. But as my aim is to combine Italy, and probably Austria and the Tyrol, with a trip to the East, I restrict my special arrangements to the steamers plying between the Levant and the Adriatic Oriental, or the Azizé Egyptian Companies.

#### TOUR No. IV.

This Tour may be combined with a Tour of Italy, working to advantage the Italian Circular Tickets with Supplemental Tickets for Lower Egypt and the Suez Canal. Suppose the traveller enters Italy by Mont Cenis and makes his way direct to Venice, and from thence to Trieste. He then takes Steamer for Alexandria, and from thence the route already marked out, as in Tour No. I., to Cairo, the Pyramids, the Suez Canal, and back from Port Said to Trieste and Venice. After this run to Egypt, which may be completed in about 20 days, the Italian Ticket will take the Tourist from Venice to Bologna, Florence, Rome, and back by Leghorn, Pisa, Lucca, Genoa, and Turin, returning by Mont Cenis; or, by a little special arrangement, by the Simplon to Switzerland, and thence to London. All this can be done in from 40 to 50 days, at a moderate cost, considering the distance and first-class travelling.

#### ADDITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

May be made at the proper season of the year for a tour to Sinai, Petra, and through the Desert to Palestine. Time in Palestine can be extended to 40, 50, or more days, if desired, payments being regulated according to time. When Egypt is thoroughly sober, it may be possible to regulate and publish every possible expense; but according to *The Times* of

this date (January 7, 1870) there is still considerable excitement on the Nile, and the prices demanded are anything but moderate. My business will be to make the best bargains possible with all concerned, for either short or long Tours, and to offer the most favourable terms to the public.

# TOURS IN ITALY.

The Egyptian and Palestinian arrangements here indicated are but the natural extension of the Italian Tours, which have now assumed a tolerably settled character. I had the honour of beginning Italian Tours, on a basis of Circular Tickets, in 1863, and I can now issue Tickets under various arrangements, through from London, &c., to nearly all parts of Italy. It is not the object of this book to explain these Italian arrangements; but the various programmes for both Switzerland and Italy may be had on application, at 98, Fleet Street, London; where also may be had the Guide to Cook's Tours in France, Switzerland and Italy, with delineatory maps of routes from England to Naples, &c.

# ADDITIONAL NOTES OF INFORMATION. Population of Alexandria.

Since the pages of this book appropriated to Egypt were printed, a new work of much value has been issued, which shows the recent rapid growth of Alexandria. Dr. Burns, quoting from a very recent authority, gave the statistics of population much too low. The quotations of the Guide Général d'Egypt are as follows:—

| Arabs          | •••        | ••• | ••• |     | ••• | 100,000 |
|----------------|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|
| Greeks         | •••        | ••• | ••• | ••• |     | 25,000  |
| Italians       |            |     | ••• | ••• |     | 20,000  |
| French         | •••        | ••• | ••• | ••• |     | 15,000  |
| Anglo-Mal      | tese       | ••• | ••• | ••• |     | 12,000  |
| Syrians or     | Levantines |     |     | ••• | ••• | 12,000  |
| Germans a      |            |     |     | ••• | ••• | 8,000   |
| Various others |            | ••• | ••• |     |     | 8,000   |
|                |            |     |     |     |     |         |

Total population 200,000

# BRITISH CONSULATE, ALEXANDRIA.

Nos. 6 and 7, Rue de l'Obélisque.

Agent and Consul-General—Colonel E. STANTON, C.B. Private Secretary—EDWARD THOMPSON, Esq.

Chief Interpreter-Hanna Messara.

Consul-Stanley, Esq., G.E.

Vice-Consul—H. H. CALVERT, Esq.

Chancellor and Treasurer—John Roper Norrish, Esq. Interpreter—S. F. Huri.

TRIBUNAL.

Vice-Consul Judge—James Lane, Esq. Legal Secretary—Dr. F. Arpa, LL.D. Chief Clerk—William Chevalier, Esq. Interpreter—Antonio Zananiri.

The Offices are open from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Audiences when requisite.

The following Institution has been strongly recommended, and the appeal in its behalf is inserted with much pleasure.

# THE DEACONESSES' HOSPITAL, ALEXANDRIA

Was established in 1858, under the initiative of the British and Prussian Governments, by the Society of the Rhenish-Westphalian Deaconesses of Kaiserswerth, in Prussia.

The Hospital, which is at present managed by six sisters, nurses from 500 to 600 patients every year, without distinction of nationality or of religion. A moderate indemnity is accepted from persons in easy circumstances, but the poor are received, and clothing is supplied to them, without any claims being made for payment. The surgery and the dispensary of the Hospital are accessible three times a week for the benefit of a still greater number of out-door patients, to whom medical advice and medicines are given gratuitously.

It is to the charity of a large number of private persons and to the annual assistance of several European States, that the Hospital owes its prosperity.

The old building being insufficient for the requirements of the establishment, a new one has been commenced on a healthy spot of ground near the Moharem-Bey Gate, of a sufficient size to accommodate one hundred beds. The walls are completed up to the second floor.

The entire cost of the building is estimated at about £8,000; of this sum about £7,200 is secured through the kindness of Their Majesties the Kings of Prussia and of the Netherlands, of His Highness the Khedive, of the Governments of England and North Germany, and also through the charity of a large number of private persons in Europe and Egypt.

With the view of collecting the £800 necessary for the purpose of completing the building, the Superintendent addresses herself to the charity of the strangers who have come to Egypt, to be present at the opening of the Suez Maritime Canal. She ventures to hope, that in the midst of the entertainments offered to them in Egypt, they will remember those among their fellow countrymen labouring under sickness and suffering.

The Consulates of the North German Confederation at Alexandria and at Cairo, as well as the Deaconesses, will gladly receive donations for the benefit of the building fund.

Subscriptions will be received by Messrs. David Robertson and Co., of Alexandria.

The undersigned has much pleasure in testifying to the eminent services and public utility of the Deaconesses' Hospital at Alexandria, and earnestly recommends it to the favourable notice of the charitable.—EDWARD STANTON, Her Britannic Majesty's Agent and Consul General.

#### EDUCATION IN THE EAST.

It is encouraging to hear of the progress of the great work of Christian Education in Egypt, Palestine, and Syria. At Alexandria and Cairo there are large and prosperous Schools. The School at JAFFA has been enlarged, and the devoted teacher has been strengthened in her work. At Beyrout the work of the late honoured Mrs. Thompson has fallen under the control of Mr. and Mrs. Mott and Miss Lloyd. From a circular received announcing the death of Mrs. Thompson, the following extract conveys most cheering assurances:—

"In the full assurance of faith she realized the continuance of her work in Syria, which she committed to the hands of her sisters, Mrs. Mentor Mott and Sophia Lloyd, supported by her attached brother-in-law; and in the same faith she received by the latest intelligence from Syria, official notice that the Sultan, at the recommendation of the Governor-General of Syria, and in compliance with an early promise made to her by Fuad Pasha, had made her the grant of a village near Baalbec as an endowment towards her Schools in Syria.

"In this faith, too, she on her dying bed entreated the Committee to accede to the petition sent to her by the Druses for a School at the Meedan, Damascus; and further urged the erection of a School-house for her first Branch School at Hasbaya, Mount Hermon. She has been nobly supported by her English friends; and the devoted Treasurer of the Society thus writes:—

"'Those who knew the great work she accomplished, and the high standard of Christian character she has ever exhibited, are not likely soon or easily to forget her. Truly a standard-bearer in the army of the Lord has fallen, and a mother in Israel has been taken from our midst, whom we shall long have cause to mourn, and yet to cherish her memory with warm affection."

The following tribute to the memory of one of the most devoted friends of Syria is inserted as an appropriate "FINIS" to this division of the Help Book:—

# In Memoriam ELIZABETH MARIA THOMPSON,

FOUNDRESS OF THE

BRITISH SYRIAN SCHOOLS AT BEYROUT, DAMASCUS, AND THE LEBANON.

Mourn for the widow's and the orphan's friend!

Mourn that a life so dear so soon should end!

With wisdom, grace, and love divinely blest,

She raised the fallen, shielded the oppress'd.

The blind she led to touch the word, and see;

And healed the strife of creeds by charity.

Damascus mourns her; Hermon's daughters weep!

Their "mother in the Lord" has fall'n asleep.

Her native land hath claimed her mortal part;

Jesus her soul; but Syria hath her heart!

DIED AT MORDEN COLLEGE, BLACKHEATH,

14TH NOVEMBER;

BURIED IN THE COLLEGE CEMETERY,

19TH NOVEMBER,

1860.

#### AN OLD PROPHECY FULFILLED.

Over the billows and over the brine,
Over the waters to Palestine;
Am I awake, or do I dream?
Over the water to Suez by steam!
My say is sooth, by this right hand—

·A steamer brave

Is on the wave,

Bound right away to the Holy Land. Godfrey of Boulogne, and thou, Richard, Lion-hearted King! Candidly inform us now,

Did you ever ?-

No you never

Could have fancied such a thing! Never such vociferations

Entered your imaginations :-

- "Show your tickets!"-"Ease her-stop her!"
- "Any passenger for Joppa,
- "Or Damascus?"-" Tickets, please, Sir"-
- "Tyre or Sidon?"-" How you squeeze, Sir!"

Now we near the Land of Pharaoh-

"Look alive there-Who's for Cairo?"

Past many a classic coast and isle-

"What gent. or lady's for the Nile?

The Pyramids or Thebes, Sir ?"-"Steady,

Now where's that party for Engeddi?"

"Claim your Luggage"-(here's a shock),

"Your's is gone to Antioch!"

Pilgrims holy, Red Cross Knights,

Had you e'er

The least idea.

Ever in your wildest flights,

Of a Steam Trip to Judea!

What next marvel time will show

It is difficult to say-

"Omnibus to Jericho-

Only sixpence all the way!"

Cabs in Canaan soon will ply,

'Tis not an unlikely tale;

And from Dan the tourist fly

Unto Beersheba by rail!

# HELP-BOOK TOURIST ADVERTISER

# COOK'S TOURS

TO THE

# Four Quarters of the Globe.

# PROGRAMMES OF TOURIST ARRANGEMENTS, FOR SUMMER OR WINTER,

MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION AT

Cook's Tourist Offices, 98, Fleet Street, London; 43, Piccadilly, Manchester; 63, Granby-street, Leicester; 22, Galerie du Roi, Brussels; 12, Friedrich Wilhelm Strasse, Cologne; and London and New York Hotel, Place du Havre, Paris,

IN SUMMER, Circular and Monthly Tickets, at very reduced rates, may be had for France, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, the Rhine District, Holland, Belgium, and other parts of the Continent of Europe; also for the South Coast of England, Scotland, parts of Ireland, the Lake District, and the principal Watering Places in the United Kingdom.

IN WINTER, Through Tickets to Italy, by all Alpine routes, and Circular Tickets including Rome, Naples, Venice, Florence, and all chief cities and places of Tourist resort; also, Through Tickets to Antwerp, Brussels, Rotterdam, and various places in Holland, Belgium, and parts of Germany.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND, Return Tickets, or Single Journey Tickets to America, by various lines of Steamers; to Egypt, Palestine, Constantinople, Athens, and all chief parts of the Levant, by the Austrian Lloyds Steamers; combining also special arrangements for the Nile, and engagements with Dragomans for Palestine and Syria.

#### COUPONS FOR HOTEL ACCOMMODATION, AT FIXED RATES.

Are issued in connection with Continental and Eastern Tickets, for a great number of the best Hotels in Switzerland, Italy, Holland, Belgium, the Rhine District, parts of Austria, Egypt, &c.

FOR TOURIST GUIDE BOOKS SEE NEXT PAGE.

N.B.—All applications for Programmes and enquiries by letter to contain stamp; or stamped and directed envelopes for reply.

# BOOKS FOR TOURISTS.

PUBLISHED BY T. COOK; KEPT FOR SALE, OR PROCURED TO ORDER,

At Cook's Tourist Offices,

France, &c.

98, Fleet Street, London; 43, Piccadilly, Manchester;

63, Granby Street, Leicester.

#### COOK'S TOURIST GUIDE BOOKS.

COOK'S GUIDE to Tours in France, Switzerland and Italy; the Tourist Routes delineated by beautiful Maps, by Keith Johnston, showing the Lines for which Tickets are issued. Limp cloth, 2s. ... by post 2s. 3d.

COOK'S SCOTTISH TOURIST DIRECTORY of Routes, Fares, and Travelling Facilities through Scotland; illustrated by a beautiful Map of the country, and seven sectional Maps, delineating the provisions of Tourist Tickets, all executed by Keith Johnston, with copious letter-press descriptions of Routes and Places of Tourist interest, by the Pioneer of the Scottish Tourist System; also containing an Appendix, showing the rise and progress of Excursions and Tours in connection with the extension of the Railways, and chief incidents in the Tourist Life of Mr. Cook, commencing

in 1841. Cloth bound, reduced price 2s. 6d. ... by post COOK'S EXCURSIONIST AND TOURIST AD-VERTISER; a season paper, published generally about every fifteen days, from April to the end of September; price 2d., by post 3d., or 3s. for the season, post free to all parts of Great Britain, the British Colonies, the United States,

Any of the GUIDE BOOKS, MAPS, and BOOKS of TRAVEL, published by MURRAY, BRADSHAW, BÆDEKER, BLACK, CHAMBERS, and other Publishers, may be had at the shortest notice, by book post or parcel, sent to any part of the United Kingdom.

# BOOKS SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR THE EASTERN TOURS.

|  |             |      | 5.  | Œ.  |
|--|-------------|------|-----|-----|
| Murray's Hand-Book of Egypt                          | •••         | •••  | 15  | 0   |
|  | •••         | •••  | 24  | 0   |
| "Knapsack Guide to Italy                             | •••         | •••  | 6   | 0   |
|  | •••         | •••  | 21  | 0   |
|  | •••         |      | 6   |     |
| Smith's (Rev. A. C.) Attractions of the Nile and its | Banks, 2 v  | ols. | 18  | 0   |
|  |             |      | 5   | 0   |
| Ferguson's Sacred and Continental Scenes in Syria    |             |      |     |     |
| In connection with Eastern Tours, Mr. Cook           | will send : | any  | of  | the |
| above Works, or any others on Eastern Travel, o      | btainable i | n Ľ  | ond | œ,  |
| post free, at the published prices.                  |             |      |     | -   |

# ALEXANDRIA.

# NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

By Special
BOOKSELLERS



Appointment & STATIONERS

TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
IN EGYPT.

MESSRS. DAVID ROBERTSON & CO.,

# ENGLISH BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,

# AND PHOTOGRAPH VENDORS.

10, GRAND SQUARE, ALEXANDRIA,

DESIRE to draw the attention of Travellers in the East to their Establishment, which is situated in the GRAND SQUARE, Alexandria. The position is most convenient and accessible, being in the centre of the City, and close to all the principal Hotels, and is well known to the Dragomen and Guides.

#### BOOKS.

Travellers will find a large assortment of Books of Travel, History, and works of special interest to all who sojourn in, or pass through, the ancient Land of Egypt, or travel over the sacred soil of Palestine, including Hand-books, Guide Books, Conversation Books (in various languages), Itineraries and Histories, ancient and modern. Also, the Works of the most eminent recent travellers, and a large selection of light reading and miscellaneous literature. The largest stock in Egypt of the

celebrated Tauchnitz editions of English Authors may be inspected in the store of Messrs. David Robertson & Co., who are also Agents in Egypt for Murray's Hand-books and Bradshaw's Guides.

ENGLISH DAILY AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS
RECEIVED BY EVERY MAIL.

# PHOTOGRAPHS.

A large and very fine collection of Photographs of Egypt and Syria is kept on view, which is believed to be the most extensive in Egypt, and is constantly replenished with the most recent Views, by various Artists, thus affording an opportunity of making a varied selection. These Views include pictures of the Cities, the Temples, the Monuments of hoary antiquity in the Land of the Pharaohs, and the sacred scenes of Palestine. A portfolio of these, of greater or smaller extent as taste may decide, and made up in the order of the journey, forms in after time a very valuable remembrancer of travel and experience.

#### STATIONERY.

A complete stock is kept of all Stationery required by Travellers, which comprises Thin Letter Paper and Envelopes for Foreign Correspondence, Ink and Ink Glasses, Pens, Pencils, Pocket Books, Passport Cases, Metallic Books, Card Cases, Purses, Papeteries, and Travelling Cases and Desks. A fine stock of Pocket Knives and Scissors, by Mappin and Webb.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

Passages secured; Baggage collected and forwarded to any destination; Insurances effected; Letters posted to all countries for Travellers.

#### TRAVELLERS' REGISTER.

A Register is kept of the English residents in, and of English and American Travellers passing through Egypt, with columns for noting messages to friends, or addresses, etc., which may be left with D. R. & Co. All Travellers in Egypt are recommended to inscribe their names in this Register.

Messrs. David Robertson & Co. will be happy to afford information and assistance when in their power, to Travellers, who will find all goods in stock to be *bona fide* good quality, and prices moderate.

DAVID ROBERTSON & Co., English Booksellers, Stationers, and Photograph Vendors to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, 10, Grand Square, Alexandria, Egypt.

AGENT IN CAIRO, MR. AWAD HANNA.

# · 国 ひ H 内 日 日 ト

# MARK'S SQUARE, No. 77 & 78, Bis. ST.

# PHOTOGRAPHS & NEWLY-IMPROVED ALETHOSCOPES

By C. NAYA.

THE only Establishment in Italy to which a SILVER MEDAL was awarded at the INTER-NATIONAL EXHIBITION of PARIS, in 1867; and a GOLD MEDAL at that of GRONINGEN,

MANTEGNA, and GIULIO ROMANO, at Padua and at Mantua; from the BÁS-RELIEFS which existed in the Church of St. John and Paul before their destruction by fire; of the Interior of the HALLS of the DUCAL PALACE; and likewise from the original Paintings by TITIAN, Mr. NAYA will return to purchasers their money whenever his Photographs and Alethoscopes In the Establishment, strangers will find the largest assortment of PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF VENICE, in all dimensions, each with the relative description in English, French, German, and Italian. Photographs taken DIRECTLY from the Fresco Paintings by GIOTTO, are not considered superior to any others produced in Venice.

All these are only to be had of Mr. NAVA, who holds the copyrights. PAUL VERONESE, TINTORETTO, &c., &c.

ENGLISH SPOKEN

ATELIER:-CAMPO S. MAURIZIO, NO. 2,758.

# PARIS.

# LONDON AND NEW YORK HOTEL,

13, PLACE DU HAVRE, PARIS.

# CHARDON, PROPRIETOR.

THIS Establishment is most centrally situated, at the corner of the Rue du Hâvre, facing the Railway Station of the Lines to Rouen, Dieppe, Hâvre, Versailles, St. Cloud, the Bois de Boulogne, and the West of France generally. It is also in a direct line from the Station to the Madeleine, the Champs Elysées, the Palace of the Tuileries, the Louvre, and other Public Monuments.

The apartments are airy and comfortable, and with the additional command of a portion of an adjoining Hotel, are numerous. The service of the table combines, with the substantial features of English Breakfasts and Dinners, peculiarities of the cuisine of a French Establishment; and since its extensive patronage by the Excursionists and Tourists conducted by Mr. Cook, the aim of the Proprietor has been to render it really a "Home from Home" for visitors to Paris.

The general terms to parties travelling under Mr. Cook's arrangements are for Apartments, substantial Breakfast, and Dinner at Table d'Hôte, 6s. 6d. per day, with 6d. per day extra for service; and M. Chardon is open to make special arrangements when desired.

Information of Mr. Cook's Tours, etc., is freely supplied, and Tickets for Switzerland may be obtained here by those who have first booked to Paris, whether by Newhaven and Dieppe, or any other Route. In the absence of Mr. Cook from Paris, M. Chardon is authorized to act on his behalf, and will always have pleasure in promoting, to the utmost possible extent, the interest and gratification of visitors to Paris.

Mr. Cook is authorised to register visitors for the Hotel before they leave England, and those thus registered will always have preference of Accommodation.

# PARIS.

# HOTEL DES ETATS-UNIS (UNITED STATES HOTEL), 16, Rue d'Antin.

FRANCIS MOTTE, PROPRIETOR.

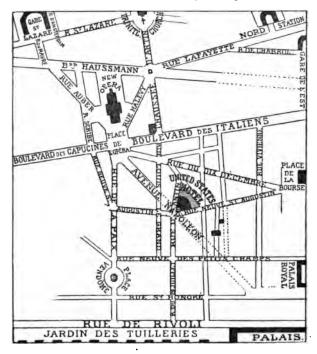
THIS Hotel, newly and comfortably re-furnished, is close to the principal public establishments, as the Tuileries, the Place Vendome, the Boulevard des Italiens, and the Bourse; is particularly recommended for its large and small well-furnished apartments and bed-rooms, and affords every comfort at the most moderate charges.

Bed-rooms from 2 to 5 francs per day; and apartments

for families. Dinners at Table d'Hôte.

Arrangements for Board and Lodging at 6s. 6d. per day, light and servants included.

The Landlord and Servants speak English.



# PARIS.

(NEAR THE TUILERIES GARDENS).

# HOTEL DE LONDRES,

8, RUE ST. HYACINTHE, ST. HONORE.

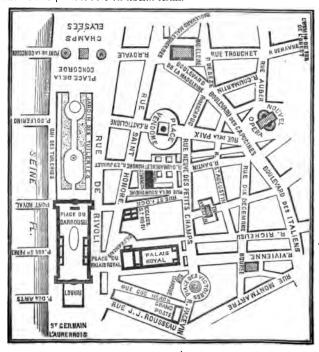
#### M. BERETTA CONSTANTIN

AS the honour to announce that he has made extensive alterations in his Hotel, which will be of great advantage to the travellers who may favour him with their patronage.

Large Dining, Drawing, and Smoking Rooms have been added to the Establishment, and other improvements, which will conduce to the comfort of the visitors.

The Hotel is situated in the very centre of Paris; the house is in a quiet position, and the terms moderate.

Mr. Cook is authorized to register his Tourists for this Establishment, who will be provided for on liberal terms.



# DIJON.

# HOTEL DU JURA.

M. David, Proprietor.

THIS first-class Hotel is the nearest to the Railway Station, the Cathedral, and the Public Garden Saloons.

Apartments and Rooms for Families. Table d'Hôte. Private Carriages for hire by the hour. English Newspapers. Omnibuses to convey passengers to and from each train. English spoken.

The greatest attention is paid to English visitors, and especially those sent by Mr. Cook.

# GIESSBACH, LAKE OF BRIENZ.

# HOTEL GIESSBACH.

HIS charming Hotel is beautifully situated on an eminence of several hundred feet above the Lake of Brienz, of which commanding views are obtained.

The celebrated Falls of Giessbach are illuminated every evening during the season.

The holders of Cook's Hotel Coupons will always have a cordial welcome.

# BALE.

# HOTEL DES TROIS ROIS.

PROPRIETOR, MR. WALD.

THIS ancient and justly-renowned first-class Establishment is situated on the Rhine, and commands an extensive view of the Jura. the Beech Forest, and the Vosges, so that the eye may with one glance take a peep into witzerland, dermany, and France. The House is comfortable in every respect. Reading and Smoking Rooms newly afranged. Warm Baths. Mr. WALD does all in his power to render the sojourn at his house as pleasant as possible. The Omnibuses of the Hotel are always in attendance at the Railway Stations.

Mr. Cook's Tickets for various Swiss Tours may be had here; and ladies and gettlemen travelling with the Tickets provided by Mr. Cook will have the best

# LUCERNE.

# SWAN HOTEL,

UNDER THE DIRECT MANAGEMENT OF THE

PROPRIETOR, MR. H. HAEFELI.

INEST view from its windows on the LAKE, and the whole range of the ALPS. Directly opposite the famous Mount RIGI.

The Steamboat Quay is in front of the house, and the Boats ply through the new large Bridge, five minutes' distance from the Railway Station.

Old reputation, modern comfort, Drawing Rooms, Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Room.

WARM, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

Full information about Mr. Cook's Circular Swiss Tours, may be had at the Hotel office.

# GENEVA.

# HOTEL DE LA METROPOLE,

CONDUCTED BY MR. CH. ALDINGER.

THIS large and excellent Establishment, situated in the most favourable quarter of the town, opposite the English Garden, and near all the principal edifices, enjoys the finest view of the Lake, in its full extent, and contains 200 most elegantly furnished Bed and Sitting-

rooms in every variety.

A beautiful Reading-room, where all the chief English, American, French, and German Newspapers are to be found, with a spacious Coffee and Smoking-room; in short, every comfort travellers may expect from

a first-rate Hotel.

The House, by its good ventilation, is exceedingly cool in summer, and in winter is heated by large stoves.

Agency for Cook's Circular Tickets.

# FRIBOURG

(SWITZERLAND.)

# GRAND HOTEL DE FRIBOURG.

# J. MONNEY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS Hotel, opened in 1864, has already obtained the greatest It offers, by its situation, construction, and the elegance of its furniture, all the comforts and luxuries of a first-class Hotel.

This Hotel is situated in the finest and largest Square in the City, facing a beautiful ENGLISH GARDEN, and commanding a splendid view of the ALPS.

This Hotel is recommended for its excellent cuisine, comfortable Bedrooms, and moderate charges.

ENGLISH SERVICE CONDUCTED AT THE HOTEL Tickets are given to visitors to hear the great organ at the Cathedral.

# ZURICH.

#### HOTEL DE BELLE VUE,

GUYER, PROPRIETOR.

THIS splendid and admirably-conducted Establishment, situated on the shore of the Lake, commands by its charming position, the best view of the Lake and the Alps; and offers, by its superior arrangements, the comfort of the apartments and careful and civil attendance, all desirable attractions to travellers.

Ladies' sitting Room, and well-furnished Reading Rooms. One hundred and twenty-five Apartments. Pension arrangements made for Families.

N.B.—The Belle Vue Hotel is situated close to the Lake. To avoid any mistake, because to the for the command that the command tha

be sure to ask for the

Sure to ask for the "Belle Vue au Lac."

Advantages:—Stone Staircase to the top of the Hotel; Belvedere on the fourth floor; nearly all the rooms of the Hotel offering the view of the Lake and the Alps. Adopted by Mr. Cook, and his Hotel Coupons accepted.

#### BELLINZONA.

(CANTON TESSIN, SWITZERLAND).

#### HOTEL L'ANGE. DE POSTING AND BOARDING HOUSE.

Conducted by the

JEAN PROPRIETOR, MADDALENA.

THIS Hotel, newly-furnished and enlarged, is situated in the best position of the town, close to the Rostal Office; it contains large and small Apartments. Private Rooms, Reading Rooms, &c.

Toole d'Hôle, and Dinners à la Carte.—Terms very Moderate.

From the Terrace of the Hotel there is a magnificent view of the three Châteaux, the Bridge of Tessin, and of the Alpine road as far as Magadino.

The Proprietor of the above Hotel owns upwards of 40 Horses, and he can accommodate Tourists and Families with good carriages for the passage of the St. Gothard, or St. Bernardino, on moderate terms.

Here Tourists may often avail themselves of returning carriages for Lugano. Magadino, and Locarno.

English, French, German, and Italian, spoken at this Hotel.

# ARONA.

#### HOTEL TH LITALIE

AT THIS HOTEL, CONDUCTED BY THE BROTHERS ZANETTA,

OURISTS will find most agreeable accommodation, and the house is most eligibly situated, close to the Railway Station and the Steamboat Quay of the LAKE Maggiore.

The view over the Lake is very beautiful from the Hotel windows and garden.

The office of the Diligences of the Swiss Federal Post is here, and Diligences depart for, and arrive from, the Simplon every day.

Mr. Cook's travellers are always at home at the Hotel

de l'Italie.

# PISA.

# DE LONDRES.

THE only real English and American Hotel in this town, and under the immediate patronage of English and American the immediate patronage of English and American families.

Kept by LIMOZI, of Paris.

Long resident in England as Chef de Cuisine of His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the Governor of Malta.

A most enjoyable house for Mr. Cook's parties, or individual tourist travellers.

English papers. - Baths. - Large Garden. - Good Table.

# ROME.

# HOTEL D'ALLEMAGNE,

VIA CONDOTTI, 88.

THIS very comfortable and centrally situated Hotel has recently been opened under new management, after having undergone considerable alterations and improvements.

It will be found one of the most comfortable Hotels in Rome for English Tourists, and the proprietors express their anxiety to do all in their power for Cook's Tourists.

# NAPLES.

# NEW YORK HOTEL, PIAZZA VITTORIA.

THIS Hotel—formerly the "Washington"—is in a beautiful part of the City, in sight of the Bay, Capri, Pozzuoli, etc; and offers all the conveniences of life to travellers.

P. GIORDANO, the new prophietor, has omitted nothing to render the service exact. There are large and small Apartments, separate Rooms, Table d'Hôte, a Reading Room, with English, French, American and Italian journals. Omilibus to the Railway Station, etc.

N.B. - Moderate prices. Families taken en Pension.

# BRINDIST.

# HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.

SEBASTIANO GALLO, PROPRIETOR.

MR. COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.

# HEIDELBERG.

# HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.

THIS New, Magnificent, First-rate Establishment, surrounded by private and public gardens, with the view of the Castle, and the very best situation of Heidelberg, enjoys already an European reputation.

HÆFELI-GUJER, PROPRIETOR.

# COLOGNE.

# THE HOTEL DE HOLLANDE

S delightfully situated opposite the starting and landing place of the Rhine steamers, and in the vicinity of the Berlin Raiway Station.

The apartments are furnished with English comfort, being carpeted throughout, and suited to large families, as well as single gentlemen.

It offers, from its Belivedere, built in the veranda style, as well as from its windows, the finest view of the Rhine, and a panorama of Cologne.

The accommodation will be found to combine comfort and cleanliness-attentive servants-and moderate charges.

> Omnibuses and private carriages attached to the Hotel. MR. COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ARE ACCEPTED AT THIS HOTEL.

# ANTWERP.

# HOTEL DE LA PAIX.

SITUATED IN THE CENTRE OF THE TOWN.

HIS comfortable Hotel has been opened since the first of May, 1869.

BARBER & SON, Proprietors.

# ANTWERP.

# HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.

HIS old established Hotel is in the best part of the town, near the Cathedral.

BARBER & SON, Proprietors.

#### AMSTERDAM.

# H. HARDENBERG'S

# ENGLISH & COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

BY THE NAME OF

"THE OLD BIBLE,"

TS well conducted and moderate, and is much frequented by English and American by English and American travellers. It is situated in the WARMOES STRAAT.

The "Times" and "Illustrated News" taken in. Special arrangements made for travellers with Cook's Tourist or Excursion Tickets.

# EDINBURGH.

# PHILP'S COCKBURN HOTEL,

Immediately adjoining the Terminus of the Great Northern Trains.

This commodious and well-appointed Hotel is beautifully situated, overlooking Princes-street Gardens, and commanding some of the finest views in the city.

A large and elegantly-furnished Saloon—admitted to be the finest in Scotland—set apart for ladies, gentlemen, or families, wishing to avoid the expense of Sitting Rooms.

The views from the immense windows of the Saloon, are, without exception, the finest in Edinburgh.

Private Suites of Apartments, Bath Rooms, Coffee and Smoking Rooms, and every accommodation for gentlemen.

# PIANOS IN ALL THE PARLOURS & SALOONS.

Charges, including Attendance, strictly Moderate.

P.S.—Mr. Cook (of London) makes this Hotel his head-quarters when in Scotland, where every information may be obtained of his Tourist arrangements.

# GLASGOW.

# FORSYTH'S COBDEN HOTEL,

81, ARGYLE STREET, GLASGOW.

The largest and best conducted Temperance Hotel in the West of Scotland. With Ladies' Coffee Room, Free.

# ALSO FORSYTH'S HOTEL, ABERDEEN.

The Proprietor of the Cobden has for many years been Agent for "Cook's system of Scottish Tours," and is furnished with the fullest information as to the whole of the routes commencing in Aberdeen or Glasgow.

Charges at both Hotels moderate.

# EBITE JOENSTON'S SMALLER

# SCHOOL ATLASES.

# POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

The SIXPENNY ATLAS, containing - 11 Coloured Maps. The SHILLING ATLAS, " - 15 ditto
The HALF-CROWN ATLAS, " - 31 ditto

# PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

The SIXPENNY ATLAS, containing - 11 Coloured Maps.

HAND-BOOK to the above - Sixpence.

The SHILLING ATLAS, containing - 15 Coloured Maps.

HAND-BOOK to the above - One Shilling.

The HALF-CROWN ATLAS, con. - 31 Coloured Maps.

HAND-BOOK to the above - Three Shillings and Sixpence.

# MAP OF THE SUEZ CANAL,

With Sections and Notes. Price, Coloured, 1/6.

W. & A. K. JOHNSTON,

Geographers and Engravers to the Queen,

EDINBURGH,

AND 74, STRAND, LONDON.

# TROMBETTA HOTELS



HOTEL TROMBETTA (LATE FEDER)



HOTEL FEDER, GENOA.



HOTEL DE LA VILLE, GENOA.

B.TROMBETTA, Propriétaire.
(ALL ONE INTEREST)

WAAKalahawa Kimbut Da

# MILAN AND JNNSBRUCK

MILAN



J.Baer

JNNSBRUCK



J.Baer ⇒⊱∻⇔



# GRAND HOTEL VICTORIA,

(formerly Regina d'Inghilterra)

# Kept by Robert Etzensberger.

The largest and finest Hotel in Venice, most conveniently situated near the Piazza. S. Marco and the principal theatres: 180 Bed-rooms, Private Sitting-rooms, Reading-room, with Piano. Billiard-room and Smoking-room. Baths of every description, great comfort and cleanliness. Service on the Swiss system. English spoken.

(M): Cook appends his hearty acknowledgments of the invariable kindness and anxious attention of the Manager of this really English Hotel.

